

Vol. 78

NO. 10

textile bulletin

OCTOBER • 1952

New 'no-accident' rayon weaving plant record is set by Robbins' Red Springs Division 56

How Joanna Cotton Mills improved safety, efficiency & appearance in the opening room . . . 68

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TEXTILE BULLETIN is published monthly by Clark Publishing Co., 210 West Morehead St., Charlotte 2, N.C. Subscription \$3.00 per year in advance, \$3.00 for three years. Entered as second class mail matter July 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1879.



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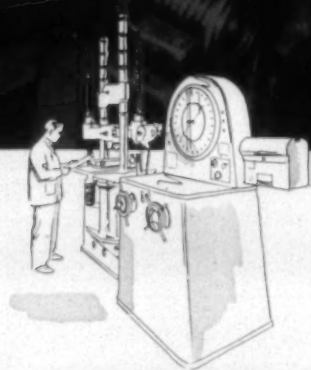
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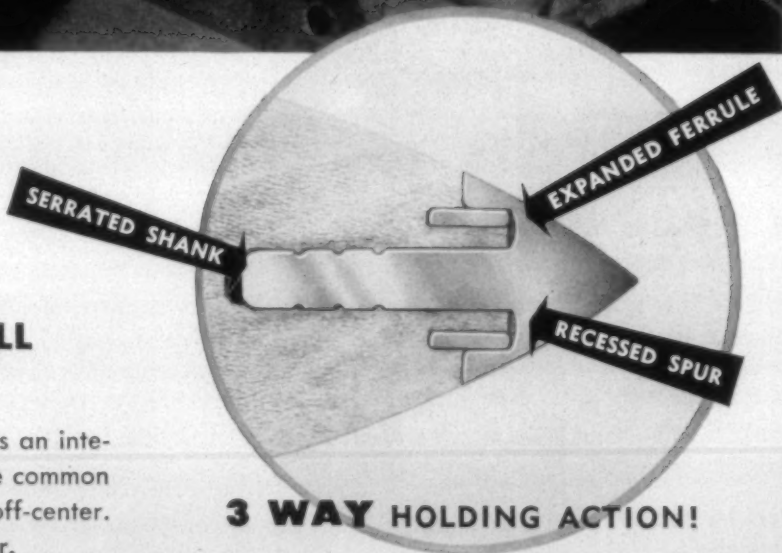
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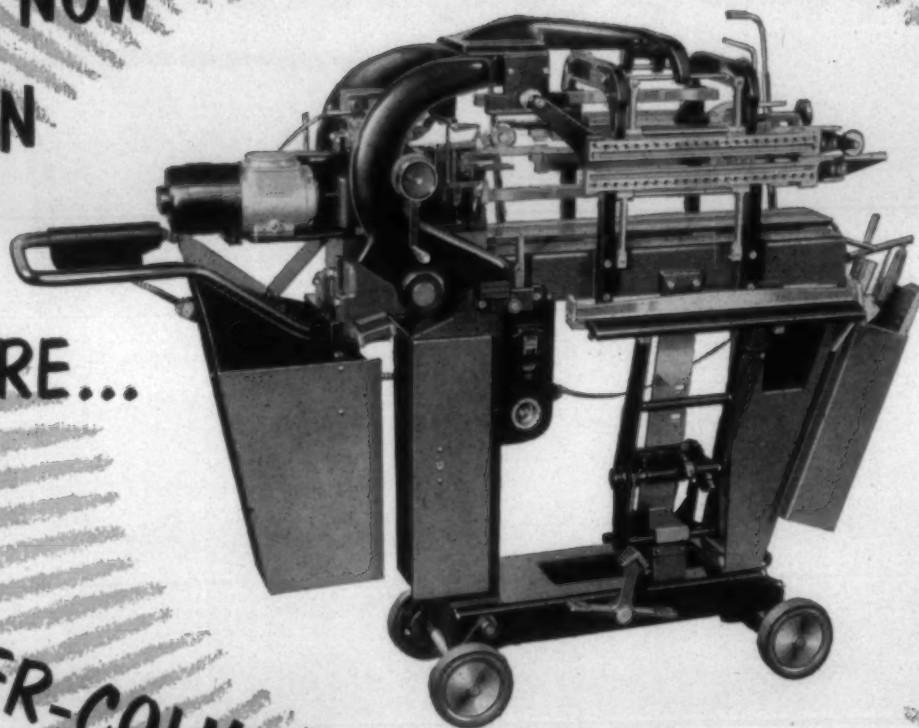
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Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

OCTOBER, 1954

Spot Survey of New Suiting Blends Reveals High Content of Rayon Used

3



MERRICAL,
60% RAYON



MULTITONE,
95% RAYON

TYPICAL NEW SUITINGS MADE OF AVISCO RAYON BLENDS



WOOSTERLON,
70% RAYON

What manufacturers are saying . . .

60% RAYON

Merrical, 60% Rayon, 40% Orlon—"A new tropical suiting that's going strong in men's, women's and children's wear." Merrimack Mfg. Co., Inc., Walter Dietze Textile Co.—Selling Agent.

95% RAYON

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70% RAYON

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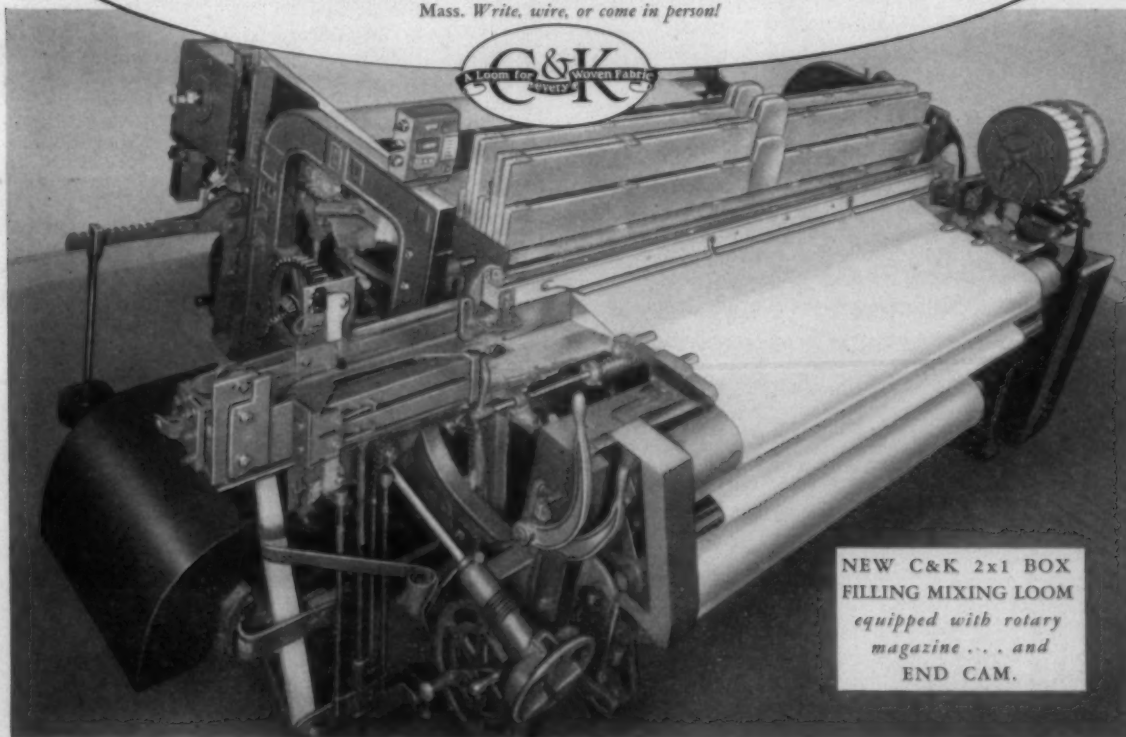


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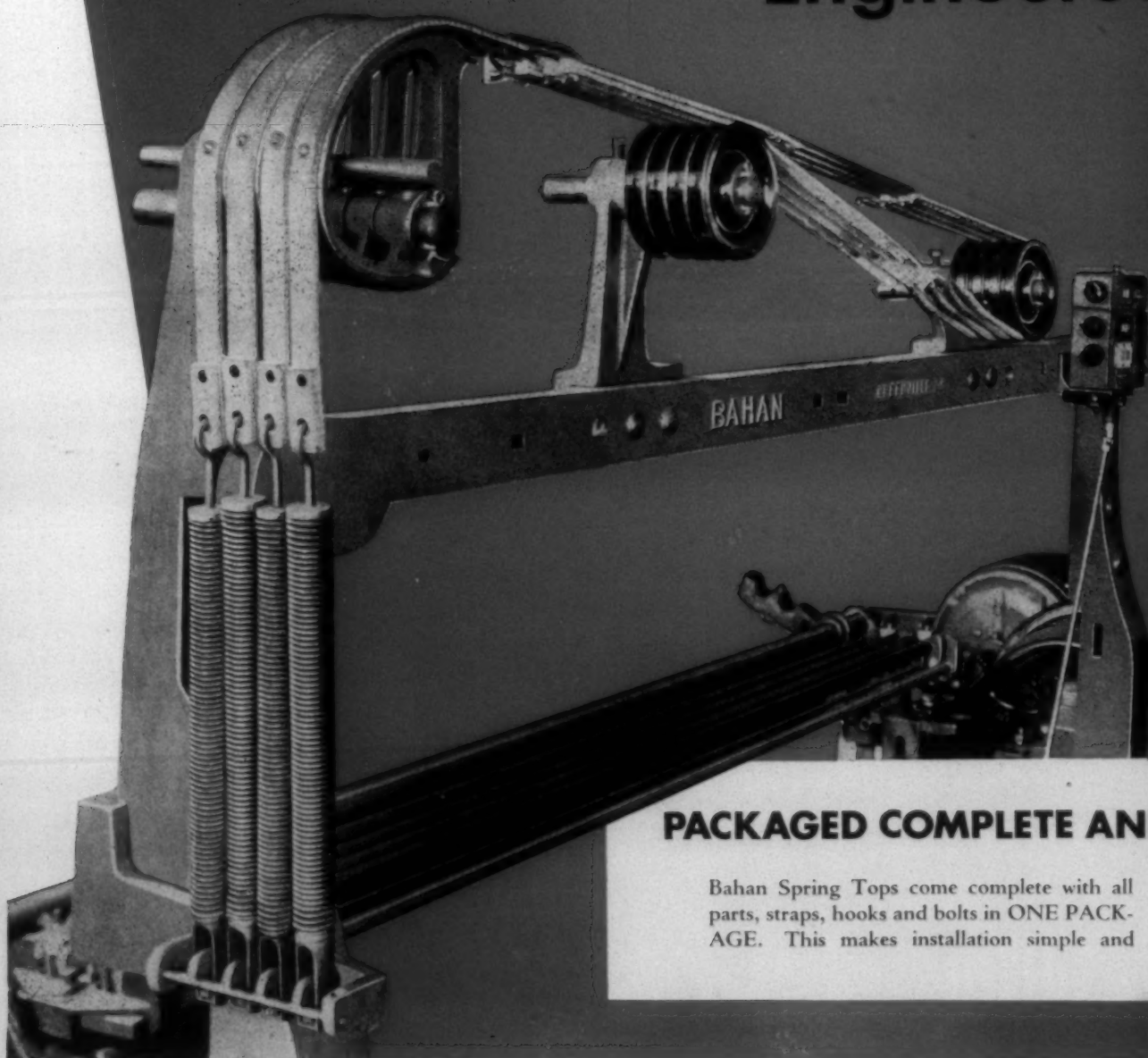
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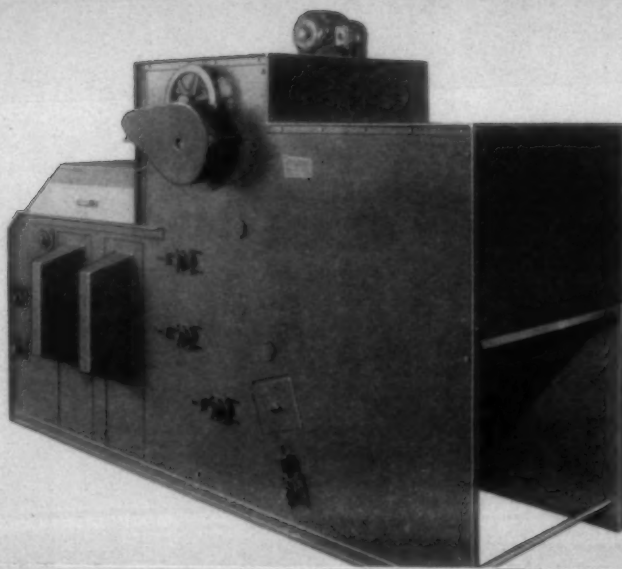
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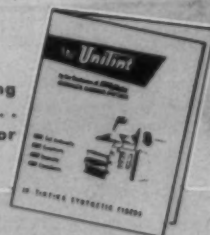
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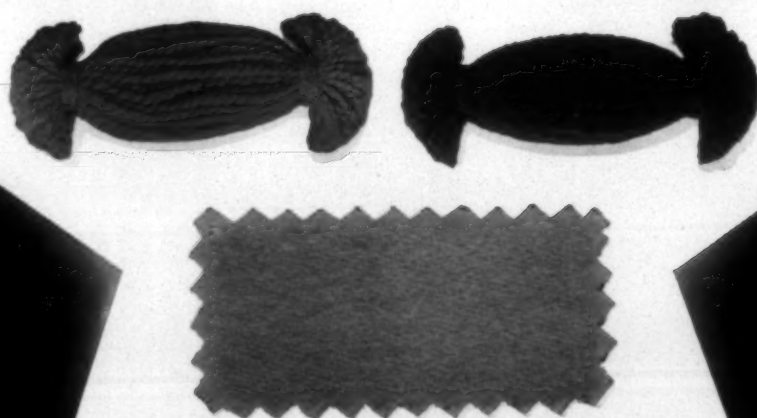


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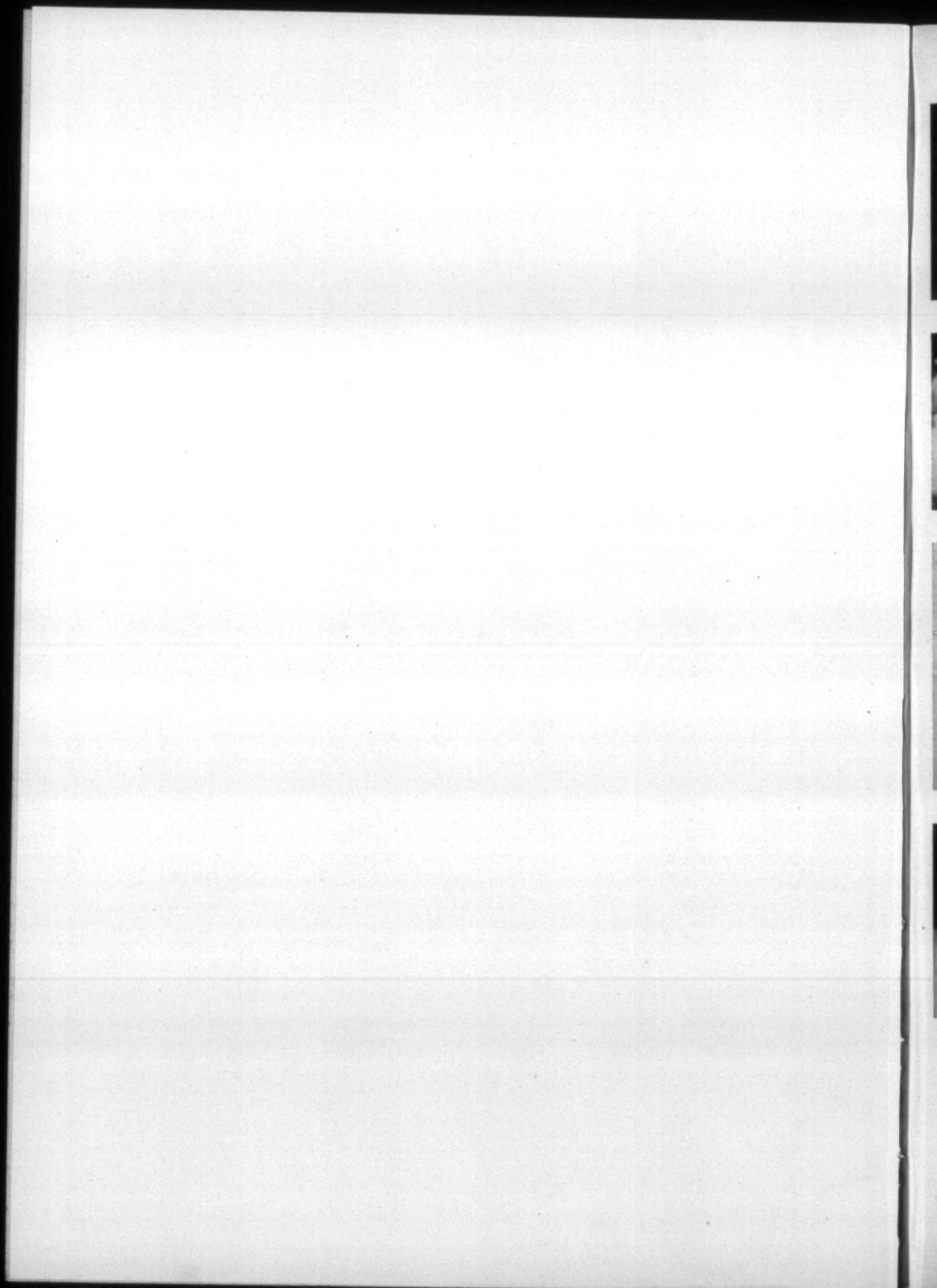
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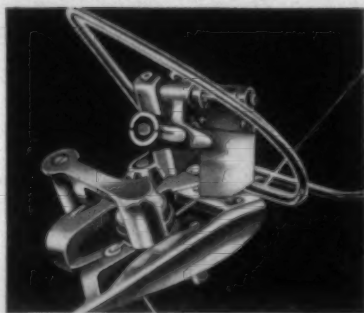
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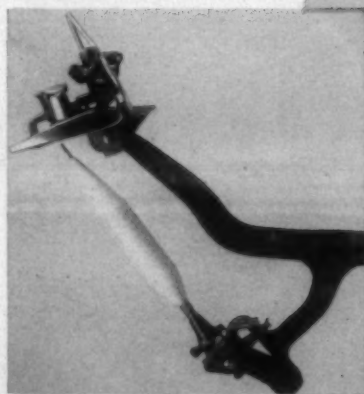




Type 51-A — self threading tension and slub catching attachment.



Easy doffing. Package holder swings out.



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Typical worsted cone.

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- 5 **A CLEAN YARN.** Our Type 51-A Tension and Slub Catching Attachment will break out slubs or other imperfections. Thus, burling and mending costs are materially reduced.
- 6 **FLEXIBILITY.** In case the types of yarn you produce change, angle of wind and taper on Foster Model 102 may be changed accordingly, to handle any kind and count of staple yarn and to produce warping cones, knitting cones, parallel tubes, short traverse tubes, or dye packages.

Send for Bulletin A-95.

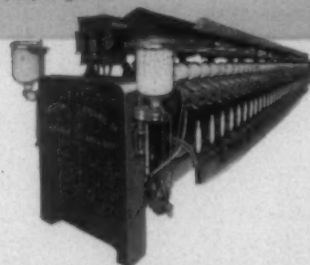
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

(Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital)

Word was passed down on Oct. 1 to Democratic senators by the party's high command that they were in grave danger of losing control of the Senate in this election. Truman's free swinging attacks and reckless charges, they were told, were not bringing expected results; opposition candidates were leading in states that had been held to be sure Democratic. Even the most sanguine Republican senator had not claimed previously that the G.O.P. would come up with majority control in the next Senate.

In pivotal states an uncomfortable number of Republican contestants for the House and Senate were showing a lead, the top party leaders said. Border states which had been counted sure for the Democrats were wavering. There was rebellion in the South, trouble in Wyoming, and more in Connecticut and Michigan. In Kentucky the race was tight. No G.O.P. senator seeking re-election seemed to be in trouble. Even in the South some Democratic members were hard put and in seeming danger.

The enigma in this campaign is how deep runs the feeling with voters that "it's time for a change." Other factors can be weighed and balanced, but the unknown quantity is how far among common people goes the resentment over corruption, high taxes, inflation, Communism and the Korean war, and adding up to decision to vote for a change. Democrats fear this silent impulse more than all other factors. It accounts for Truman's decision to go "whistle stopping."

Evidence is piling up in the campaign's final days of more voters breaking away from party ties than in many years. The South is seething with revolt, from Virginia to Texas. Resentment appears to run high across the country because of "the mess" in Washington, big government run by big union bosses, and inflation growing out of one round after another in wage boosts.

Government squandering and waste, and domination by union bosses, is cutting heaviest in farming and rural areas, it is shown by pre-election polls. In these areas the squeeze of 46-cent dollars is pinching more painfully, it would seem, than in urban sections where economic opportunities are greater. Farm wives are complaining bitterly over the costs of things they must buy.

Both candidates have put aside any belief that one or the other could coast into an easy victory. There is little talk this year of landslides. Truman's belief that contentment over "good times" would produce a Democratic groundswell failed to show in pre-election omens. Among people turning out to hear candidates there's a marked disinclination to reveal preferences.

Voters give evidence they are in no mood to be told by outsiders how to vote on any of the issues this year. They showed this in Wisconsin where outsiders flocked in to snipe at McCarthy. Further evidence of this trend is the failure of big unions to raise campaign funds in keeping with initial budgets and spending programs.

Taft rode roughshod over some Eisenhower aides in deciding the kind of campaign speeches he would make, and the issues he would emphasize. He indicated

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he would discuss such things only with Eisenhower and Carlson. All hope of a gentle, "high plane" campaign, devoid of attacking the Truman record, went out at the window with Taft's first speech.

Taft was prepared, if he had been nominated, to have made war on every angle of crookedness and rascality in the New-Fair Deal. The fighting material had been prepared by the Senate Republican Policy Committee. He would have attacked inflation, the loss in money values in 46.3-cent dollars, the waste in spending \$80 billion a year, and the staggering costs of the Korean war and of bungling in Europe.

Some-old line, dyed-in-the wool Republicans say they will have no part in a "coalition" in the new Congress. They believe Democrats intentionally invaded the G.O.P. convention in Chicago, and helped to promote Taft's defeat. The feeling is deep and beyond Taft's control; it may be controlling when rules change proposals or a compulsory F.E.P.C. bill come up for attention in the Senate.

Congress is expected to back away from pay raises for its members, even if gift spending in Europe goes to a new high level. More pay is considered politically dangerous. However, no legislator now can maintain two homes, meet family needs, keep in touch with constituents and pay campaign costs. Those without independent incomes will continue making speeches, writing and engaging in other sidelines to meet growing costs of being a lawmaker.

Salary of the high union official has been raised now to about three times that of a Senator or Representative. Besides, most union officials have large expense accounts and often personal living funds, and automobiles and union-paid chauffeurs. Trips to Europe, at union expense, to attend labor confabs are frequent. All these things are tax-free, too.

The A.F.L. is paving the way for a hard drive in the next Congress to repeal or drastically modify the Taft-Hartley Law. A special committee has been appointed to draft a complete substitute bill, which will be put into the Senate and House hoppers. Some parts of the present law, mostly from the old Wagner Act, will be included. In support of the substitute bill will be a long documented compilation of claims where the present law has "unjustly harmed" the unions.

Leaders in both parties are skeptical of Stevenson's effort, if elected, to repeal, or even to drastically change the Taft-Hartley Law. They say it would be impossible to pass a new impartial law that protected rights of employers and workers alike, and safeguarded interests of the public. Prolonged filibusters by Humphrey, Lehman, Morse and others to regain the old Wagner Act would be likely.

Efforts will be made by union leaders to gain continuation of price controls beyond their scheduled expiration early next year. While much of the economy is free now, the unions want controls as a bargaining point with employers. They find it easier to argue for inducing the lifting of a price ceiling than to meet competitive conditions in a free market. Price controls tend to promote higher wage levels, too.

Chief argument for prolonged price controls is that government spending, which is inflationary, will continue to rise. It is pointed out that military spending for the next two years will remain at almost the present level. There is no agreement among economists as to what will happen if ceilings are removed entirely.

The Treasury will go into the hole about \$12 billion this year on the present rate of government spending. Yet Truman has had 56 per cent of all



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federal taxes collected since 1789. From 1789 to 1933 the tax collections were \$90.6 billion, and from 1933 to 1945 they were \$154.6 billion. Truman in seven years has collected \$315,154 million, or \$70 billion more than in all of the country's previous history.

Truman's annual spending in seven years has set a new high rate for the country, and is 43 per cent of the total spending since 1789. He has spent \$347,376 million, against the 12 years of Roosevelt peace and wartime spending of \$355,930 million, and a total of \$110,974 million from 1789 to 1933. Truman's annual spending is at the rate of \$50 billion, while Roosevelt spent at the peace and wartime rate of almost \$30 billion a year.

Costs of living for the country hit a new all-time high in September, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Living costs in August were 3.7 per cent higher than a year before, and 12.4 per cent higher than before the Korean war. The rise in September gave automatic pay increases to nearly two million workers who have wages geared to living costs. More than a million railroad workers will get an extra two cents an hour. Most of the increase is in food costs, which are 133 per cent above 1940 prices.

Military men at the Pentagon are skeptical of the promises of both party nominees that they will reduce defense spending and taxes in two years. They assert the U. S. must spend around \$50 billion a year for the next 20 to 50 years to build up and maintain adequate defenses. They say rapid obsolescence and equally rapid scientific development in new weapons will entail heavy costs, and may run for a long time.

The vast \$50 million military excavation under a mountain near Hagers-town, Md., is now open as a parking lot for automobiles. Anybody can walk in and see it. Two years ago it was being built as a top secret "emergency Pentagon," spoken of only in whispers. Its secret recesses, with an emergency communications center with links to all parts of the world, are open to inspection. Steel beams reveal the catacombs would be seven stories high. The reason given for lifting secrecy is that competitive bids had to be openly advertised for.

Coal miners in the Northern fields get a pay raise of about 11.6 per cent under the new wage contract. The miners' welfare fund gets a boost of 33 1/3 per cent through a ten-cent increase on every ton. The new rate had to be submitted to W.S.B., but approval was inevitable under the precedent in the steel wage case. And the mine owners will ask for a price increase, which is inevitable, too.

Senator McCarran's proposed constitutional amendment to limit use of executive agreements is approved by the American Bar Association's Committee on Peace and Law. This amendment would prevent impairment of national interests or domestic rights of citizens through agreements made in lieu of treaties, or through super powers claimed to belong to the U. N. It would also forestall such agreements as the ones at Teheran and Yalta.

The McCarran amendment would really plug up a loophole claimed for Truman in his "inherent power" to seize private industry and property. Chief Justice Vinson, in his steel case dissent, contended the U. N. Charter and North Atlantic Pact, having been ratified as treaties, gave Truman power to seize private industry because the purpose of both treaties was to suppress aggression. McCarran was joined by 60 other senators in proposing this amendment.

Communists have a tight grip on some of the largest labor unions in strategic industries, according to evidence being found by the McCarran Internal Security Subcommittee. The key officials signed non-Communist affidavits. In most instances, the subcommittee is finding, the Communists have such tight control of the unions that members, including those voted in against their wills, cannot oust them and put in leaders who are not Communists.

Introducing the New

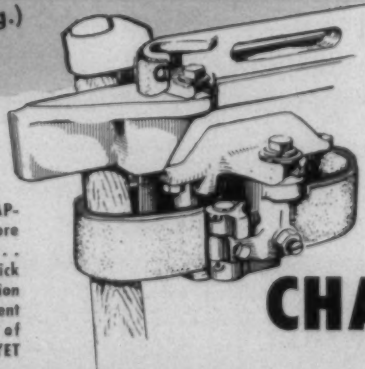
Charlotte

RAP-ROND



One-Piece Wrap-Around Construction

- ... Provides Better Balance for Smoother Checking
 - ... Will Not Separate In Service
 - ... Requires No Stitching
 - ... Increases Life of Strap
 - ... Retains Accurate Size and Shape
 - ... Reduces Need for Adjustments
- MADE of Genuine Hair-On Leather**
... either Domestic or Imported.
(Hair removed to prevent danger of shedding.)



Tests have proved that RAP-ROND provides smoother, more uniform checking action ... withstands impact of stick longer and with less distortion ... requires less adjustment ... than check straps of ordinary construction ... YET COSTS NO MORE!

A Truly Endless **Check Strap**

The first major advancement since the introduction of the endless check strap ... this new *one-piece* method of construction provides a *truly* endless strap. The wrap-around principle of construction produces a strap which will not possibly separate in service because the layers or plies are actually bonded together more permanently by every stroke of the pick stick. It eliminates the need for stitching the joint which actually weakens a check strap at this point. Because the RAP-ROND Strap is accurately formed in the making, it retains its precise dimensions and shape far longer than straps of conventional 2-ply construction, greatly reducing the need for adjustments. This new method provides a check strap of perfect balance and uniform thickness all around, a factor which results in greater smoothness and uniformity of checking action.

Install a test set of RAP-ROND Check Straps *now* and compare their performance and life with those you are now using. Such a test will soon prove the savings and superior performance of RAP-ROND ... at no additional cost.

Order a set *now*!

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

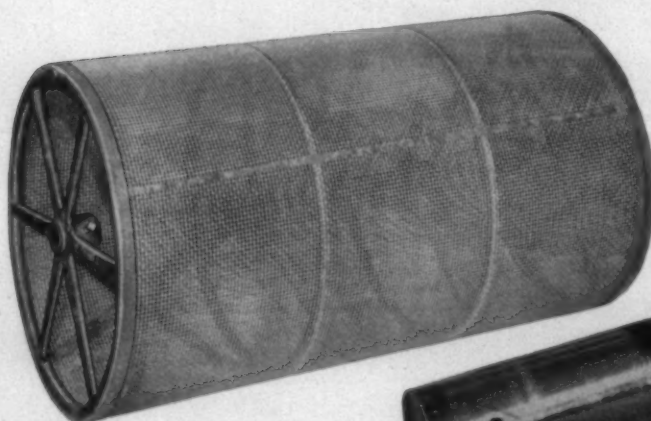
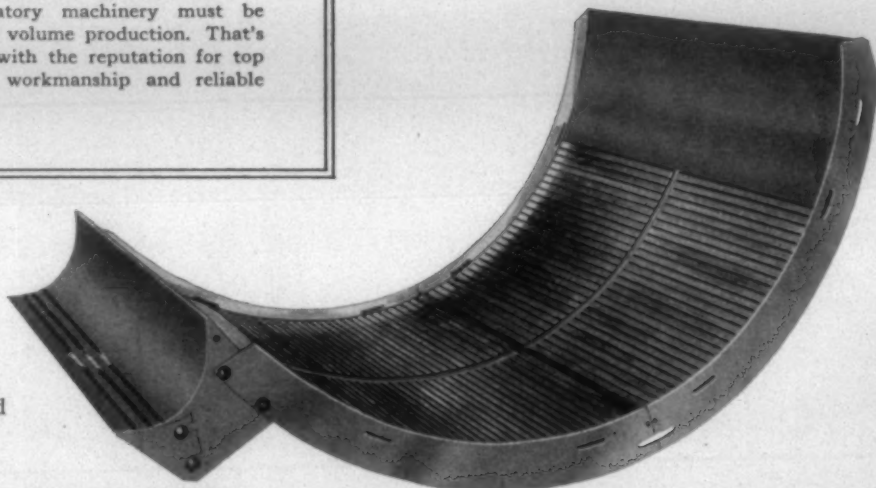
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS

with GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL PARTS

The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

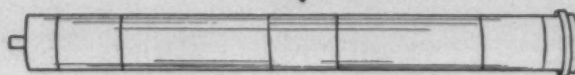
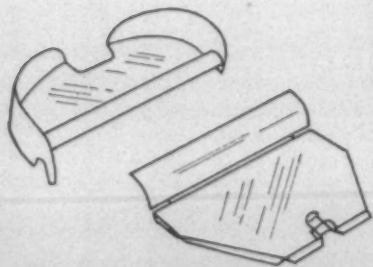
Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.



New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.



Years of practical experience
—the finest of raw materials
—and precision machinery in
the hands of skilled workmen
go into every product.

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
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A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

CORROSION affects every plant in the Textile Industry

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST ANNUALLY

1 Your Hard-to-Get Equipment

... may be ruined by constant attack of acids, alkalies, fumes, chemicals, moisture, gases and weathering.

2 Your Valuable Products

... are subject to contamination and loss whenever they are in contact with corroded surfaces.

3 Expensive Shutdowns

... and loss of production with costly man-hours for repairs may be incurred unnecessarily.

4 Your Profits

Ruined equipment, contaminated products, the loss of production and repair expense caused by shutdowns mean only one thing ... reduction in *your* profits!

RIGHT NOW...you should investigate the economies of using Amercoat; a line of coatings built to protect against *specific* industrial corrosion hazards.

Our field engineers are available...without obligation...to check your plant for corrosion problems...and to give you *specific* recommendations.

AMERCOAT CORPORATION

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TIN

Here's something to remember when you buy **NEW FRAMES**



Call your Armstrong man—he can help you



EXPERIENCED AND DEPENDABLE, your Armstrong man is always ready to help you. When you have a tough roll covering problem, call your Armstrong man . . . any time.

When you order new frames, it's natural to assume that roll covers that are running well on your present equipment will work just as well on your new frames.

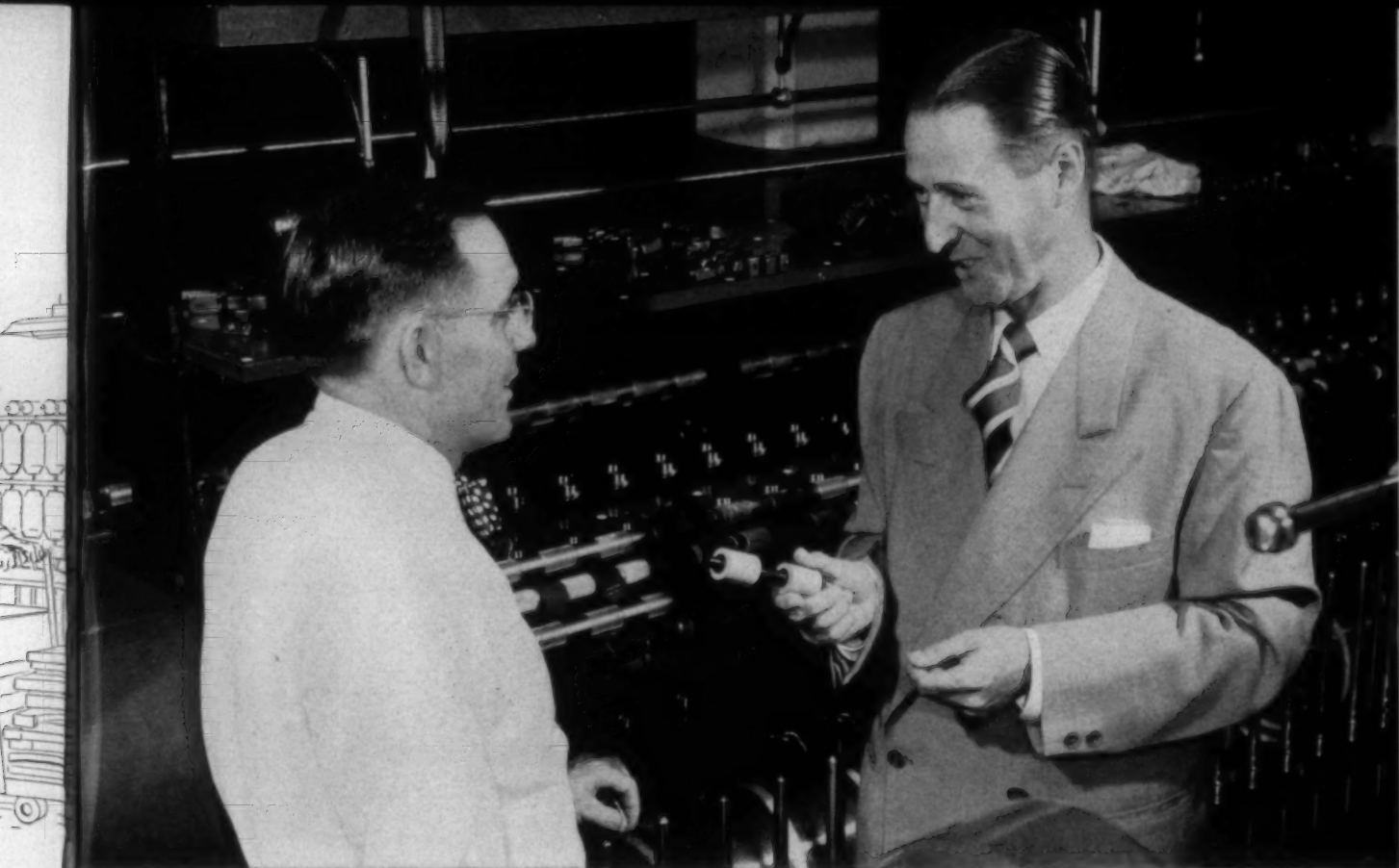
That may not be true. Frequently, your new frames will require a different roll covering to give you the efficient performance for which they were designed.

That's why it's a good idea to call in your Armstrong man when you're buying new frames. Chances are that he already has had experience with the equipment you're installing. If so, he'll know the best type of roll coverings for your new frames and the yarn you're running.

If not, he can find out. In the case of a brand-new frame, for example, Armstrong normally will work with the machinery manufacturer to develop a suitable roll covering. So even in such an extreme case, your Armstrong man will have access to the information you need.

Your Armstrong man, of course, is ready to help you on many other roll covering problems, ranging from

ARMSTRONG'S



ou get the most out of your new equipment

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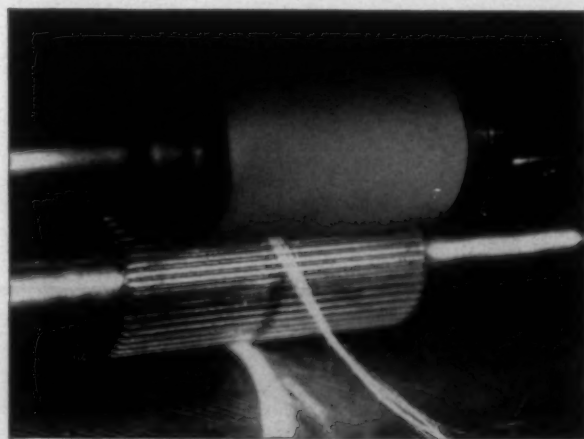
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you
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routine maintenance to picking the right cot for spinning a new fiber. In emergencies, a telephone call usually will bring him to your mill within 24 hours.

His complete line of Armstrong's Accotex® Roll Coverings fills every possible need. All Accotex Cots contain the exclusive "electrolyte" that gives it built-in lap resistance. Long-lasting Accotex Cots are available in straight synthetic rubber or combinations of cork and rubber. Varying degrees of firmness assure you of the right cushion for your particular work.

When it comes to roll coverings, there's a combination you can always count on—your Armstrong man and his Accotex Cots. Be sure to let them both help you whether your equipment is old or new. If an Armstrong man doesn't call on you, please write or call Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8210 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All Accotex products are available for export.



THIS LONG-WEARING ARMSTRONG COT RESISTS LAPPING 20 seconds after the roving broke—and there's still no lapping. The reason is in the Accotex Cot. It contains certain electrolytes that eliminate the basic cause of lapping—attraction between electric charges in the moisture layers on the cot and fiber. With many covers, lapping is almost instantaneous, but Accotex gives the yarn enough time to get down to the scavenger roll.

S ACCOTEX COTS

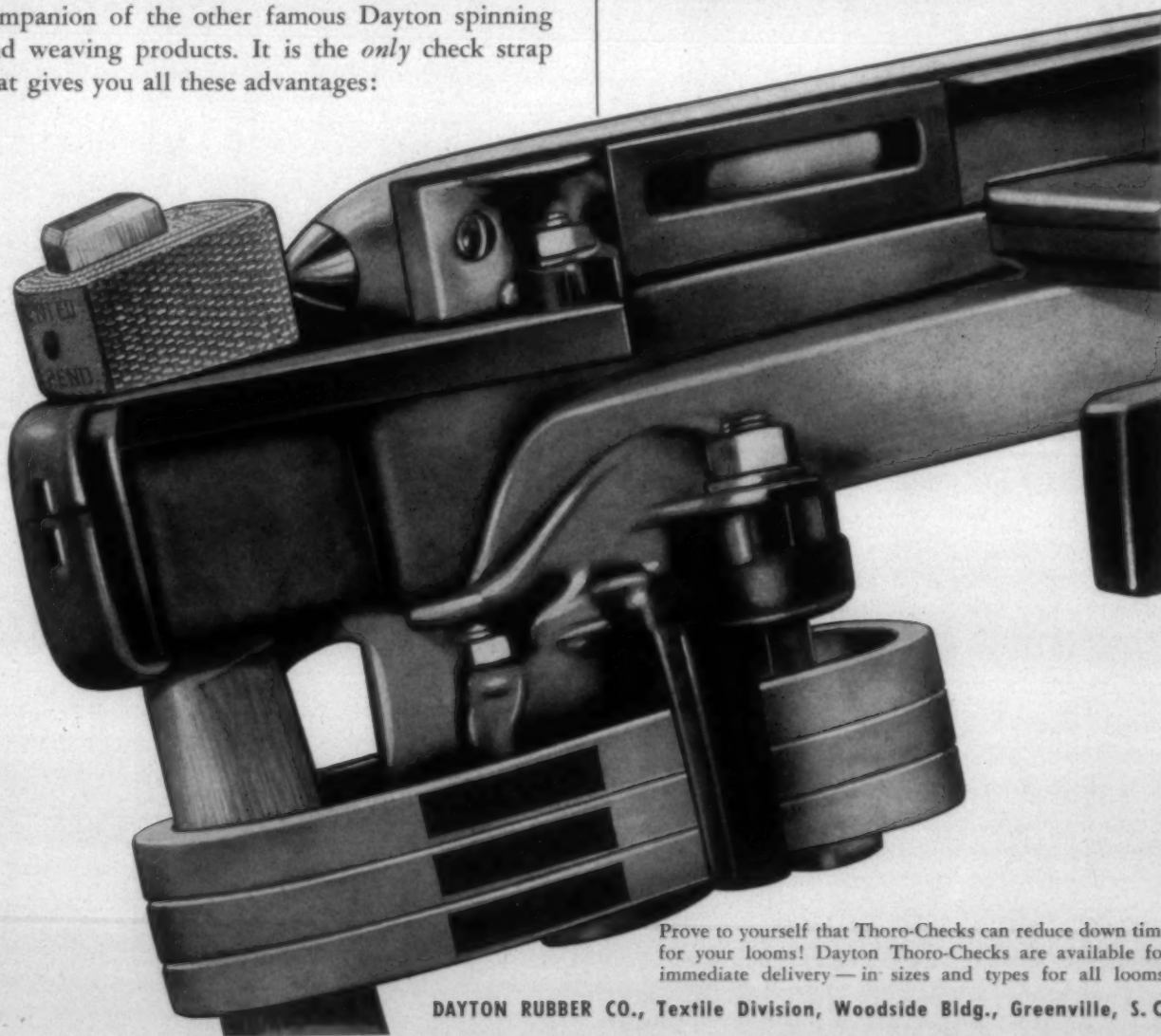
Here it is—

**THE GREAT
NEW DAYTON
THORO-CHECK**

It's today's biggest news in weave rooms—a completely *new* check strap, with all the long-life features you'd expect from the makers of the famous Dayco Cot . . . Dayco Long Draft Apron . . . Dayton Thorobred Pickers . . . Thorobred Lug Straps! Scientifically designed to provide properly cushioned snubbing action, the Dayton Thoro-Check gives maximum protection to shuttle, binder, picker, and picker stick. How does it *wear*? Actual weave room use shows it outlasts other check straps by 25% to 50%!

Yes, the new Dayton Thoro-Check is a worthy companion of the other famous Dayton spinning and weaving products. It is the *only* check strap that gives you all these advantages:

- Gives greater picker and shuttle life
- Protects binder and picker stick
- Outlasts other check straps by 25% to 50%
- Rubberized fabric construction—no elongation
- Smoother checking—carefree operation
- Unaffected by temperature or humidity
- Individual or multiple replacement
- Famous Dayton precision construction
- Proved by more than a year of weave room use



Prove to yourself that Thoro-Checks can reduce down time for your looms! Dayton Thoro-Checks are available for immediate delivery—in sizes and types for all looms.

DAYTON RUBBER CO., Textile Division, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Dayton Rubber

Since 1905

"It's a Good Place to Work..."



... say these seven fathers—whose total employment record with Howard Bros. totals 220 years and are sharing their experience with their sons.

In fact, one-third of all Howard Bros. personnel have been connected with the company 25 years or more. A majority of our employees have seen 15 years to 25 years service.

This background of long experience is just one of many reasons why TUFFER has proved itself as top quality card clothing in woolen and cotton mills throughout the country.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Georgia and Gastonia, N. C. Branch: Philadelphia, Pa.

Direct Representation in Canada

A-4

... IT PAYS TO SPECIFY



IT'S A *New* APPROACH...

IT'S A *True* APPROACH TO THE USE OF COLOR

IN PAINTING Now, instead of a "color scheme" you can have a *color plan* for the interior of your buildings . . . through Barreled Sunlight's *Engineered Color*. It's the newest and truest approach to the use of color . . . one that involves *sound engineering* instead of mere "interior decoration". The result of the combined thinking and experience of top lighting and seeing authorities . . . along with Barreled Sunlight's more than 60 years of specialization in maintenance paints for industrial, institutional and commercial buildings . . . Barreled Sunlight's Engineered Color offers you the surest way to get the best color plan and the finest painting job for the lowest possible cost.



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Paints ®

In whitest white or clean, clear, wanted colors,
there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job



For the TEXTILE INDUSTRY



Cotton Rolls

Cotton and Wool Rolls

Combination Rolls

Husk Rolls

Paper Rolls

Embossing Rolls

Friction Calenders

Schreiner Calenders

Chasing Calenders

Rolling Calenders

Silk Calenders

Embossing Calenders

Seam and Slub Detectors

Cloth Pilers

Drying Machines

Mangles

Padders

Squeezers

Winders

Mist-Spray Dampener

Automatic Tensionless Dye Jigs

Wool Fiber Conditioners

Plastic Embossing Machines

Hydraulic Power Units

Mullen Testers



Tycol Acylkup keeps bearings running cool... does not emulsify with water"



That's right! Tycol Acylkup Grease withstands heavy unit pressures . . . resists emulsification with water. It is easily applied by grease gun or central system.

Further, Tycol Acylkup Grease contains a high grade paraffin base cylinder oil that steps up bearing efficiency and assures increased bearing life. Protection against wear is long-lasting.

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The SOUTHERN TEXTILE HERITAGE

By W. M. McLaurine

— Part Eight of a Series —



SOME years ago, about 1921 or 1922, I made a talk to the Southern Textile Association at Columbus, Ga. I had no great knowledge of the cotton manufacturing industry but I had rather decided opinions on certain principles of its operating and managerial methods. For one reason, I thought, at that time it was too conservative, too traditional, too averse to change. This was not my opinion about all of the mill managers because there were some who were progressive and trying to keep abreast of social and economic demands. These were not shackled by conservatism and tradition. However, there were too many who believed that the "status quo" was the best that could be found and any wide deviation from that pattern would be hazardous and destructive. Perhaps their traditional philosophy was inherited and experienced through the years, because the history of the industry up to that time was colored by social or economic storms, made them assume these attitudes.

Therefore, the theme of my talk was based upon a homely and yet significant poem written by Samuel Walter Foss, entitled "The Trail of the Calf." The poem told graphically of the calf's wandering over hill and dale for food and water, using its own instinctive stimulation to direct it; how other calves had seen its tracks and finally made a path over which other calves traveled without rhyme or reason but since others had followed it to safety, surely they should too. They never questioned the fact that there may have been better routes to better food and water. They simply followed the "trail of the first calf."

Our old roads and highways illustrate this simple and homely philosophy. Our new highways with all of their efficiency, safety and directness are typical of road building when the

trail of the calf is modified by modern ideas and modern needs.

In this talk as I remember, I sounded the danger of doubt and delay in accepting modern demands and modern ideas; the necessity for change and modernization in a changing and modern world.

I am not so conceited as to believe that one so unimportant as I could break the shell of conservatism and traditional philosophy so that new ideas and new principles could become a part of the industrial philosophy of the cotton textile mills, but soon there began the greatest renaissance in the textile industry that it has ever had and it still continues. From poverty to riches, from tradition to science, from being one of the most criticized industries to one of the most eulogized.

The past three decades of the cotton textile industry have been a period of the most marked progress that any industry has ever experienced. Its rejuvenation and progress, its industrial philosophy and its people, its products and phenomenal and sane plunge into the field of modernization of plants, industrial relations and public relations make it the pride of the communities, the state and the nation.

But I must go back a little and give you my idea of why this "beautiful butterfly" has emerged from its warm cocoon of introversion. I shall not give you complete details of the causes but I shall mention some; however, before I do, I think I should make a side statement. I am not casting any unholy aspersions on the textile industry as it was before this story began. It has always had noble ideals and made great contributions to social and economic life. It was drab and monotonous for the most part and its impression upon the public, who were ignorant of its aims and ideals, often produced more criticism than acclaim.

This leads me to offer the first cause of progress in my analysis: There have always been progressive leaders in every organization. There have always been creative minds, progressive thinkers, daring actors in the textile industry. Their decisions and deeds are always influenced and consciously or unconsciously they are insinuating into and influencing the minds of those who are ultra-conservative. Tradition and conservatism build around the possessor an almost unpenetrable wall and yet progressive ideas penetrate it. These ideas enter, are analyzed, incubated and finally burst forth as a seed that has slept in its pod during the Winter.

These ideas of progress sown by the leaders of the industry evidently were ready to grow and flourish in these past three decades.

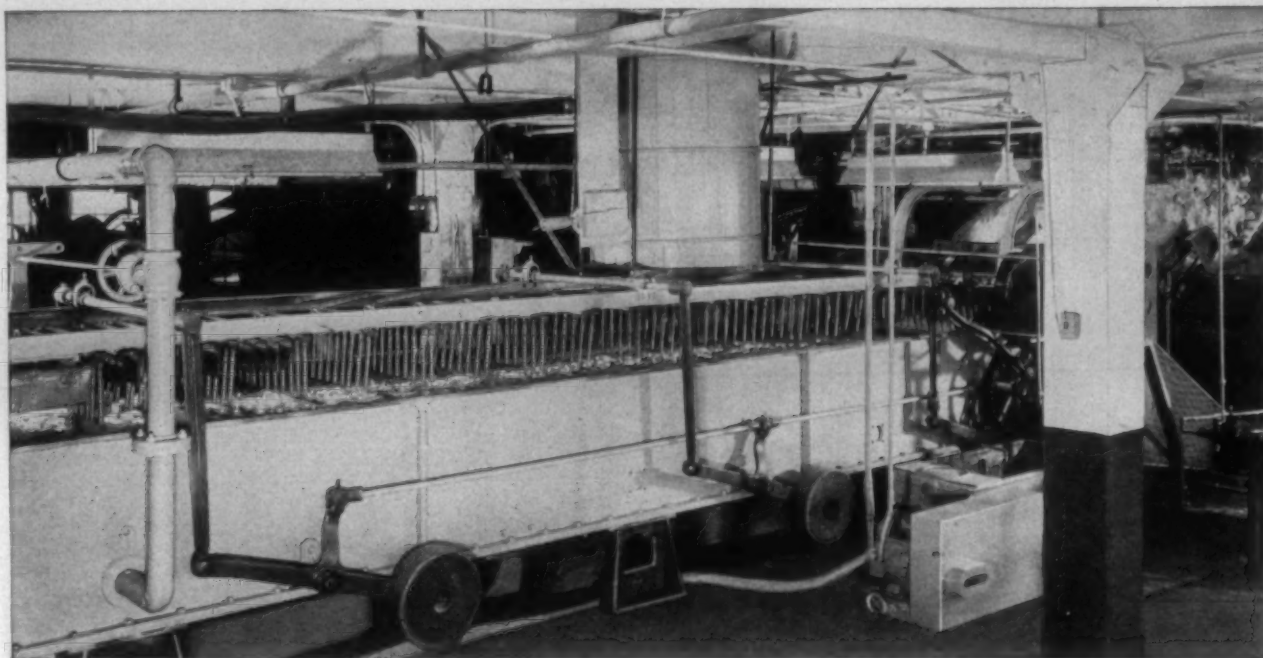
Again, this nation was healing up the breaches caused by World War I and nearly every person or business was shocked out of its complacency and made conscious of the fact that all was not well. The shock fell upon man and mankind in general and broke the shell of many of his preconceived notions. Into these cracks rushed new ideas of leaders, new ideas of science, new ideas of necessity and when once changes begin it is difficult to stop. It began and it has not stopped yet.

This renaissance was not experienced only by the textile industry. All industry, all people, social, economic and political customs were affected and some went crazy and became lost in their efforts to build a regenerated society. The debacle of 1929. All of these winds of readjustment blew their breezes through the brains of the textile leaders and caused other modifications, but its conservatism saved it and steered it through the panic and gave it a sound basis upon which to build after the debacle had spent its fury.

This gigantic industry, cumbersome and often unwieldy, never gave up hope, never lost its aim, never ceased to travel on to its greatest glory. The foregoing statements are truly significant and perhaps should be further oriented but space forbids anything more than suggestions of the progress that has been made.

Living and working conditions have made the textile industry one of the most desirable industries for employment.

The modernization of mills and machinery, of air conditioning and



Upgrade Raw Wool at Low Cost with DU PONT PEROXIDES and BLEACHING PROCESSES

Continuous bleaching with "Albone" 35 hydrogen peroxide enables mills to scour and upgrade raw wool in one simple operation . . . insures high quality results with a minimum of special handling and supervision. Bleached wool is whiter, loftier, more uniform in color, and exhibits greatly improved dyeing characteristics—

even with the addition of substantial quantities of yellow stock for special properties. As a result, saleability of the wool is increased.

The Du Pont continuous process for wool bleaching employs standard scouring equipment . . . is economical to install and maintain. Operating costs are low, too, for no addi-

tional labor is required. The wool is bleached in the last bowl of a five-bowl scouring train and continues to whiten for a period of about three weeks after it is bagged for storage. Costs for bleaching chemicals are reasonable—averaging only one-half to two cents per pound of wool treated in the continuous process.

Let Du Pont Help You With Your Wet Processing Problems

The excellent results obtained with Du Pont peroxides and processes for continuous wool bleaching are typical. Whatever your wet processing problem—continuous cotton or wool bleaching, batch cotton or wool bleaching, hosiery bleaching or vat oxidation—Du Pont technical

and engineering men stand ready to help you. They'll be glad to show you how to get the most from your processing equipment and will explain the advantages of bleaching with "Albone" hydrogen peroxide. For more information, send in the coupon below.

DU PONT PEROXIDES

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Available in drums and tank cars { "Albone" 35 . . . Hydrogen Peroxide 35%
"Albone" 50 . . . Hydrogen Peroxide 50%



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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
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Electrochemicals Department
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Please send me more information on Du Pont peroxides and processes. I am interested in the following types of textile processing:

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LEVER SCREWS • LOCKING STIRRUPS
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Whatever your saddle requirements, Dixon can supply them! We regularly furnish more than 400 different types of saddles, 200 different stirrups, 50 different levers, 15 different lever screws — as well as special assemblies for weighting and guiding top rolls, engineered and Dixon-made to suit individual mill requirements. Write or phone about special consultation and engineering service. Ask for trial samples of the latest products of Dixon's continuing research—Lo-Friction Saddles and Lo-Friction Bobbin Holders that out-perform conventional types. Free on request!



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Established 1876
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND

cleanliness, of beautiful and efficient machines so wonderfully automatic that only machine tenders are needed, but these tenders must be intelligent to know how to tend. The products in many mills are so beautiful, so eye-appealing that the drab beat of the loom, which once turned out only plain coarse goods, is forgotten as these artistic patterns of blends and colors and different designs unfold.

Wages, work hours, and tasks are all scientifically arranged with considerations given to work and rest. Villages, schools, churches, playgrounds, in fact all of the social and civic activities of the great social order of America are found here, vital and vibrant.

The workers who operate these plants from president to push cart boys who carry ice cold drinks, candy and sandwiches, all are, in many cases, one and the same social order. Particularly as you see these workers leave the mill or dress for social or church entertainment. They are the pattern of progressive people and have the philosophy of the average young person of any strata of American society.

Colleges vie for the athletic and scholastic attainments of their high schools, and many are furnished scholarships. I know of one organization which had 40 students in college last year.

The entire personnel has changed. Nearly all superintendents and overseers are college graduates. Their ability and efficiency are evident everywhere. The entire philosophy of textile industrial life has changed. There is seldom used the old stigma "he is a mill worker." If this expression is used it carries with it a significance that he is employed in one of the greatest industries of the nation.

Welfare work has passed away. Industrial relations with all of its necessary constructive attributes is now a fundamental policy. This is directed by a man who understands people and how to co-operate with them and how to secure their co-operation.

Public relations must have a bright star in this galaxy of growth. The average industry today shouts its aims and ideals, its products and its accomplishments to the great body politic. Its plants are open for inspection and its people for observation. There is no trace of child labor, no trace of exploitation, no suggestion of unfairness to labor.

The Spinning Qualities of Leather
with the Endurance of Synthetic—

SINGLETON'S NEW TYPE TREATED LEATHER APRON

(Available either Endless or Open)



Developed after months of research and testing. Singleton's New Type Leather Aprons (Pat. Pending) enable the spinning of a more even yarn than has been possible before with any aprons—ordinary leather or synthetic. Singleton's resin-reinforced Draft Horse Aprons now have 400% greater resistance to abrasion than ever before.

Ordinary, or old Style Leather Apron	reduction of .040 inch in Abrasion test	Singleton's Draft Horse treated Leather Apron	reduction of .010 inch in Abrasion test
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Showing the result of a Taber Abrasor Test of 3,000 cycles. Singleton's New-Type Treated Apron had 400% greater resistance to abrasion.

MORE EVEN YARNS

—that's the results you want. That's what you can get with Singleton's New Type Treated Aprons. Combining the advantages of leather and synthetic, and eliminating the disadvantages of both, these finer aprons reduce yarn variation from 10% to 50%.

To test these better-than-ever Singleton Aprons for yourself, write, wire, or telephone today to the Company, or to the representative nearest you.



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The chemical with so many uses, Tennessee Liquid Sulphur Dioxide is now available in Cylinders, Ton Drums, Truck Tanks and Tank Cars. The Tennessee Corporation, producers of highest quality Sulphur Dioxide, is located in the textile producing area, assuring closer contact, faster and more efficient service.

SULFUR-DIOXIDE
HIGHEST
QUALITY
SO₂

Let us consult with you on the many uses of Sulphur Dioxide. Perhaps Sulphur Dioxide can solve some of your problems . . . 'phone, wire or write Tennessee Corporation, Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia.



TENNESSEE



CORPORATION

619 Grant Building,

Atlanta, Georgia

The Wise Man's Folly

SOLOMON is known to history as "the wise man." The collection of proverbs he gave to the world proves that he was an outstanding moral philosopher. The songs he composed prove his possession of a rare degree of literary talent. His claim to wisdom is well established by the products of his mind.

Solomon was a man of peace, in which respect he was decidedly unlike his warlike father. But the peace his people enjoyed was due to the wars that David waged for the security of his country. The enemies of Judah and Israel had been crushed by the armies of David before Solomon ever came to the throne. It was the privilege of Solomon to use the peace that David had won and consolidate and expand a free and undisturbed nation.

Solomon was renowned as a builder. He built a temple for God's worship which was one of the marvels of his age. He built a palace for his own occupation. He built separate palaces for some of his numerous wives. He built an administration building which was the capitol of his country. He built and fortified other cities. He built living quarters for his soldiers.

Solomon was a magnificent oriental monarch. The splendor of his reign impressed all neighboring nations. The queen of Sheba was drawn to Solomon's court by her curiosity, and when she beheld the splendor of Solomon's surroundings she declared in her amazement, "The half has not been told."

But in spite of Solomon's reputation he was one of the most foolish of rulers. In his policy of building and expanding he completely ignored the future. The very richness of his reign made a future disaster certain. A wiser man would have realized that all the splendor of his rule would have to be paid for at some future date and that payday would bring with it the ruin of his country.

Much of the work done on the magnificent buildings constructed by Solomon was done by slave labor. The subject people of the conquered countries were brought to Israel and compelled to work under the supervision of ruthless taskmasters. An this slave la-

bor was not enough. The people of Judah and Israel were compelled to work a part of their time on government enterprises. They were ordered to work one month for the government and were then allowed to work two months for themselves. In effect, all Israelites were virtually slaves one-third of their time.

The lavish expenditures by the government rendered exorbitant taxation inevitable. While the conquered countries were forced to pay tribute to Solomon their contributions were not sufficient to pay in full the costs of Solomon's extravagant administration and the people were ground down by excessive taxation. And it was this unendurable tax burden that finally rent the country asunder and brought about the secession of the Ten Tribes.

Solomon was spared the pain of seeing the bitter fruits of his policies. His country was still united when his own end came. But when this magnificent monarch had departed this life and his son Jeroboam had ascended the throne the patience of the people was exhausted. They came to the king demanding a redress of their grievances. They demanded relief from the burdens of confiscatory taxation. But the insolent young king who had succeeded Solomon defied the people and promised to make their tax burdens still more severe. This insolent and heartless defiance caused ten of the twelve tribes to secede and establish the kingdom of Israel. And never were the twelve tribes reunited. The mighty kingdom that David had founded and Solomon had ruled had now dwindled into the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

In moral philosophy Solomon was one of the wisest of men. But as the ruler of a kingdom Solomon was incredibly stupid. He destroyed by his extravagance an empire that David had built by his sword.—*The Daily Oklahoman*, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Second Largest Industry

TEXTILE manufacturing generally is regarded as America's second largest industry, only production of foodstuffs ranking ahead of it. Iron and steel are third and apparels are in fourth position.

Here are some of the yardsticks used

to show why textile manufacturing occupies its lofty position: It is second in the number of plants employing over 100 workers. It is second in the number of production workers. It is first in the number of major individual machines. It is first in the number of electric motors. It is well up among the leaders in total horsepower and in value of product and value added by manufacture.

It is a highly stable industry whose production is tremendous. The 1939 census showed the textile industry manufacturing products valued at slightly over \$4,000,000,000. Production showed phenomenal growth during and since the war, and the 1949 census showed it to have doubled its volume in a ten-year period with an annual product value of over \$8,521,000,000.

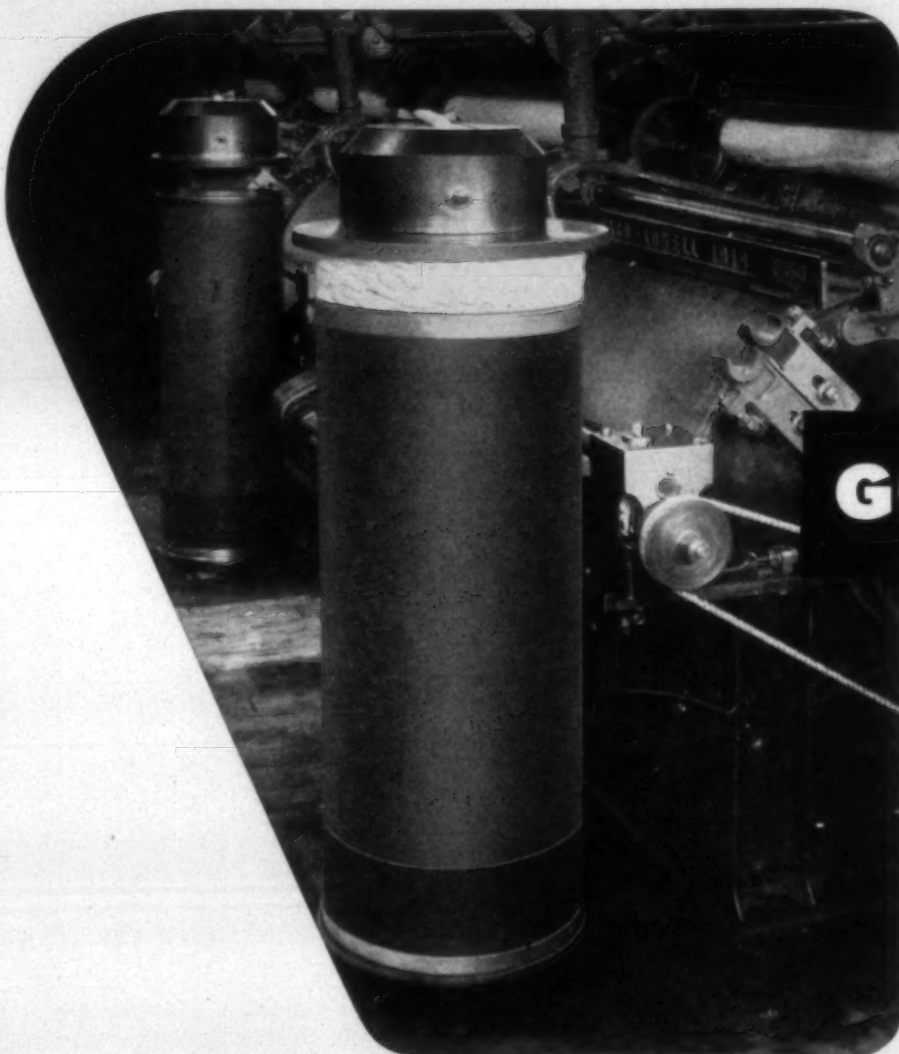
The South accounts for but one-third of the nation's textile mills, yet the mills in the South process 74 per cent of the total cotton consumed (and cotton represents 68 per cent of the total fiber consumption); 70 per cent of the spindles working on all types of fiber are in the South; 67 per cent of all looms are in the South, and 55 per cent of all knitting machines are in Southern plants. Of even greater importance, Southern mills account for 63 per cent of the purchases of equipment and supplies made by all textile plants.

New England is the second largest textile market with some 20 per cent of the nation's mills, 24 per cent of the spindles, 23 per cent of the looms, five per cent of the knitting machines, and 19 per cent of the purchases.—*Safety News Letter*.

N. E. Textile Foundation

THIS year, the textile converting and selling community of New York has absorbed six graduates of New England textile colleges.

While we can't estimate the value of these trained recruits, we can easily figure the cost of their professional education. We know it cost the colleges approximately \$4,800 to educate each student, or a total of \$28,800 for the lot. Tuition fees repaid \$6,000 of this total, leaving a balance of \$22,-



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what***

GOSSETT

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

800 to be met by the colleges as a deficit.

What I want to point out is that the New York City branch of the textile trade got a bargain—as it does every year, since each season about half a dozen of our graduates from New England textile schools are requisitioned for service in New York. As for what New York pays toward the training of these young people, through contributions to the New England Textile

Foundation's educational fund: In 1951, the latest year of record, the amount was exactly \$5,125!

None of this was from the converting industry. Very little of it, actually, was from selling houses—inasmuch as the selling houses contributed on behalf of mills which they own in New England, and not for themselves. What it amounts to is this: The New York textile trade each year cashes in on textile training from New England textile colleges which has a tangible cash value of about \$30,000, and an

intangible value many times greater; and for this it pays no taxes in support of New England educational institutions.

We're happy, of course, that the New York textile trade makes use of our output of specially trained personnel. We attract students to our New England textile colleges from all over the country, with N.E.T.F. scholarships; we educate them for careers anywhere in the country, without restriction, because we believe that addition of professionally trained young people to any sector of the textile trade means better health for the entire industry.

But haven't we a right to expect some degree of financial support from New York's textile trade—since we in New England have been picking up the check for so long? I submit that a moral obligation exists.

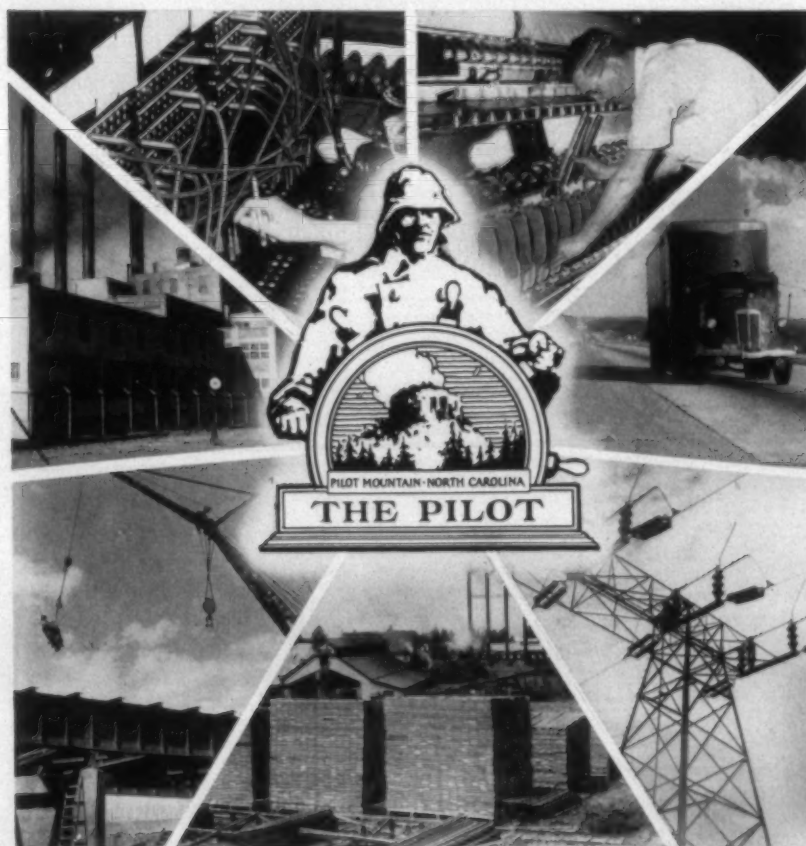
For generous support of many philanthropic enterprises and for efficient organization of fund-raising for such purposes, the New York textile trade is justly renowned. Therefore I have no doubt that failure to support the New England Textile Foundation must be due to the fact that the foundation has no one in New York to head up and organize its fund-raising campaign.

But this isn't for lack of trying. Each year since 1946, with the exception of this current year, we have had at least a committee on paper—though the committee has never done any active soliciting, except in the first year, and only in one year have we been able to persuade anyone to accept the chairmanship.

I'm convinced that we must be presenting the case for support of N.E.T.F. in the wrong way. In view of the New York textile trade's reputation for generosity, it's inconceivable that its members are willing to accept the benefits of N.E.T.F. promotion of textile education—and leave it to somebody else to pay the freight.

This year, the foundation's situation is critical. To continue our program on a reduced scale, we need a minimum of \$100,000: \$50,000 for maintaining 100 scholarships at \$500 each per year; \$26,000 for augmentation of faculty salaries; \$15,000 for operating expenses, including all costs of administration, fund raising and scholarship campaigns; \$9,000 for contingencies.

Nothing is being budgeted this year for modernization of textile college equipment, though in the past we have



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PILOT TO PROTECTION SINCE 1903 • O. F. STAFFORD, PRESIDENT

had to spend hundreds of thousands for this item.

Now, what are the prospects for raising this relatively small sum of \$100,000? Our 1952 campaign opened officially last month, to continue through Dec. 31. Pre-campaign gifts to date total about \$40,000—consisting mainly of fairly large gifts from faithful supporters who contribute regularly each year.

We can't expect many more of these sizeable contributions to come in; all our committees will have to plug for large numbers of small gifts to make up the balance of \$60,000.

If the New York textile trade should proffer a few gifts in the amounts of \$10,000, \$5,000 or even \$1,000, it goes without saying that the deficit would soon be made up. But—how to get across the story of N.E.T.F. and its genuinely valuable service to both young people and the textile trade?

Be assured that contributions in any amount—addressed to New England Textile Foundation, 68 South Main Street, Providence 3, R. I.—will be most gratefully received, and put to work to sustain an enterprise whose worth cannot be questioned.—*George T. Metcalf*, Executive Secretary, New England Textile Foundation, Providence, R. I.

Two Months' Wages

THE wrangle over the union shop could have been avoided, and the steel strike might have lasted no more than two weeks, had bargaining been restricted to things that really mattered to the steelworkers—wages and "fringe" benefits.

But the government yielded to union leadership and dragged the union shop issue into the fight. The so-called Wage Stabilization Board, instead of sticking to its function, which is to determine the degree to which wage increases affect inflation, got itself mixed up with the union shop controversy. The net result of this controversy is a watered-down union shop provision, leaving the employee free to leave the union within a month of taking a job, if he can take the pressure. The board should have left the union shop issue to bargaining between labor and management. It should have stayed out of the argument, as it did back in World War II. It should have stood on President Roosevelt's promise

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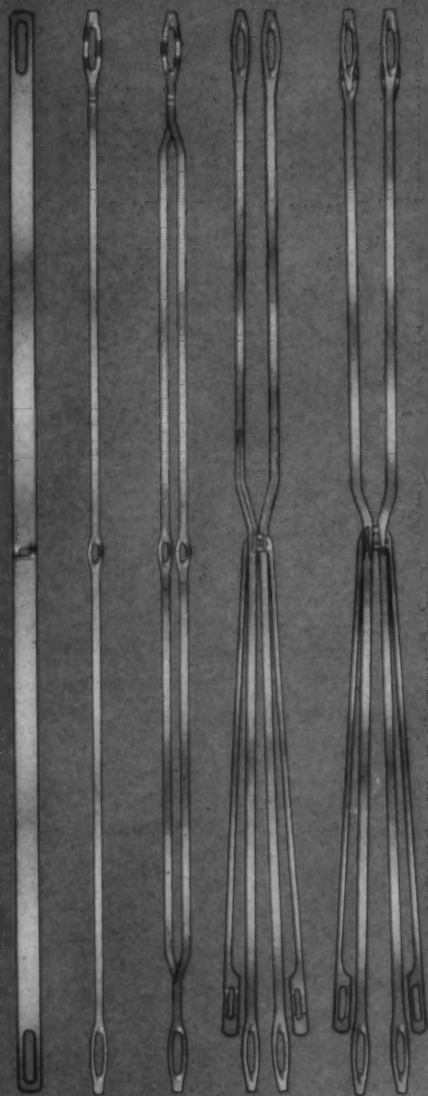
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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

that the government would never force people to join unions.

The union shop is nothing but compulsory unionism, once removed. The Taft-Hartley Law banned the closed shop, which forced people to join a union before they could get a job. But it left the back door open by sanctioning the union shop, which forces people to join unions after they get a job. Either way, an employee must join the union if he wants to work. Either way, he is not given the free choice which Americans should enjoy.

The unions say they want everybody in an organized plant or office to join. They feel that, where they have a majority, the rest should not get a free ride on the benefits which the union is supposed to have produced. But surely this is a problem in persuasion and salesmanship which the unions should handle themselves. If some workers feel that unions are run by bosses who tax the workers to line their own pockets, why should the government force them to buy union membership?

The union shop as finally accepted by the steel industry hardly justifies prolongation of a strike which endangered the nation's economic stability.—*The Saturday Evening Post*.

Inflationary Proposal

THE textile industry continues to be put under unnatural inflationary influences on the part of New Englanders, but there are signs they will not succeed in attempts to stifle natural processes.

This is a time when our government and its agencies are supposed to be exerting every effort against inflation. What the northern textile manufacturers and labor unions would bring about, however, would obviously be of an inflationary nature.

The New Englanders in the last few days have reasserted their determination to demand a single, nationwide minimum textile wage. They want this to have an advantage over Southern mills.

At the same time the unions might not be able to force through a higher cost in the entire industry, a decline in wages has been accepted by the Textron-plan contract signers in accordance with the Fall River-plan in

order to give them more work and actually mean higher pay checks.

It is strange why the textile industry has been singled out so often from the Labor Department's attention. For a fourth time since passage of the Walsh-Healey Act in 1936 the industry is being forced to undergo a minimum wage determination. In most of the nation's industries no such determination has ever been undertaken. One cannot help but wonder if the fact the textile industry is so important to the South does not play a big factor in such attention.

The intent of Congress in the Walsh-Healey Act has been disregarded by those who champion the New England demand for a single minimum. The act contains the stipulation for an eight-hour day and a 40-hour week for all persons employed by a contractor fulfilling a contract with the government. The effect of determinations could be to lift the entire wage structure above what Congress prescribes in the wage and hour law. Natural competition would be ignored.

A factual scientific determination as to what are the localities of the textile industry and the minimum wages in each would involve a long and complex task. However, in the event the New England Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, feels compelled to push the matter further for a single, nationwide textile wage, it is suggested that ample opportunity be allowed for all interested parties to begin a detailed analysis of the problem.

And one still wonders why the textile industry, of all the many in our nation, is being considered for an inflationary step when our administration claims it is seeking anti-inflation methods.—*Greenville (S. C.) News*.

The reason there are not more women's hats tossed into the political ring is because their owners can't decide which one is most becoming. — *St. Louis Globe-Dispatch*.

Many people consider that the greatest labor-saving device of today is tomorrow.—*Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus*.

Now and then we get the idea that King Cotton may have been reading what Horace Greeley said about its being a good idea to go West.—*Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn.

Stehedco *and* Southern

WHEN YOU LOOK A HEDDLE IN THE EYE...

you really see through the business of weaving superior fabrics, for it is the shape and polish of these all important eyes which will determine the quality of your finished product. It is at this point the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., has concentrated its efforts in order to give you a heddle with an eye so scientifically designed all chafing and jaggging is reduced to an absolute minimum.

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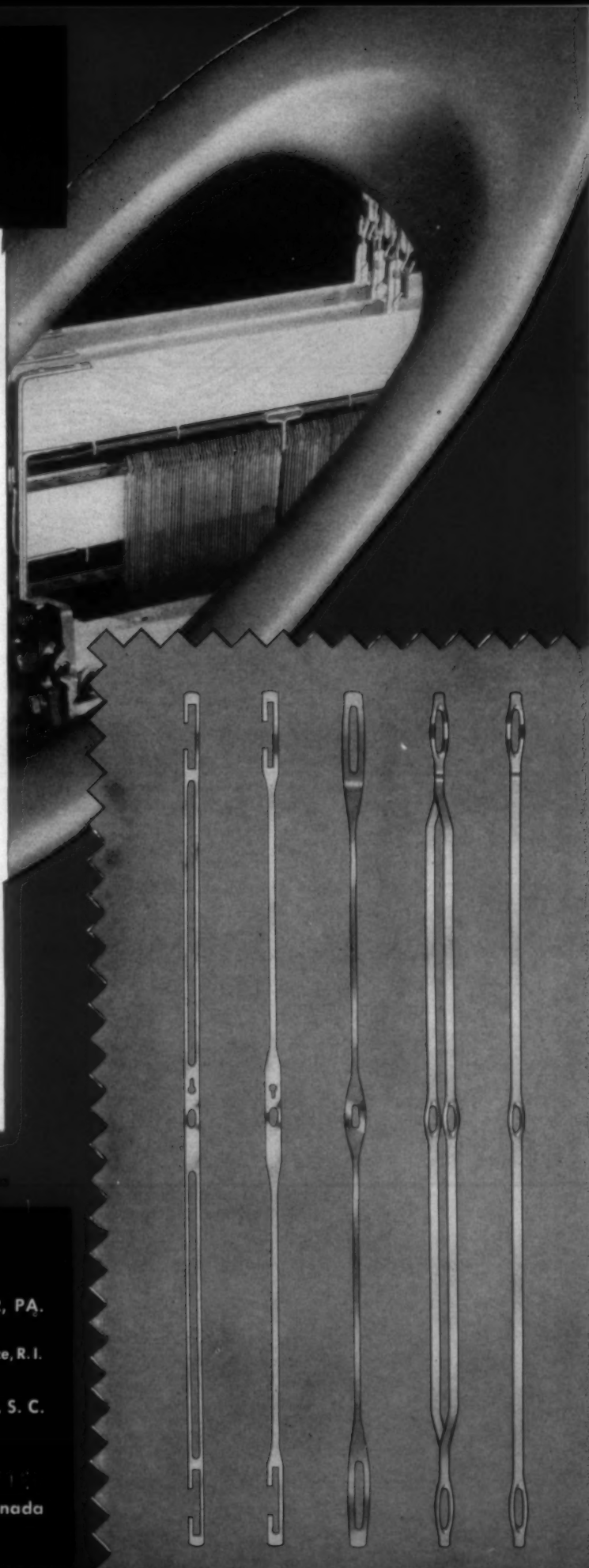
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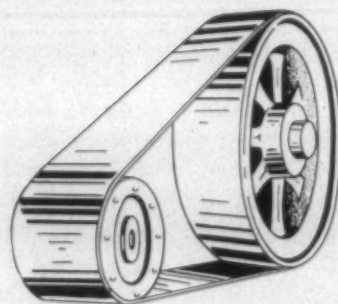


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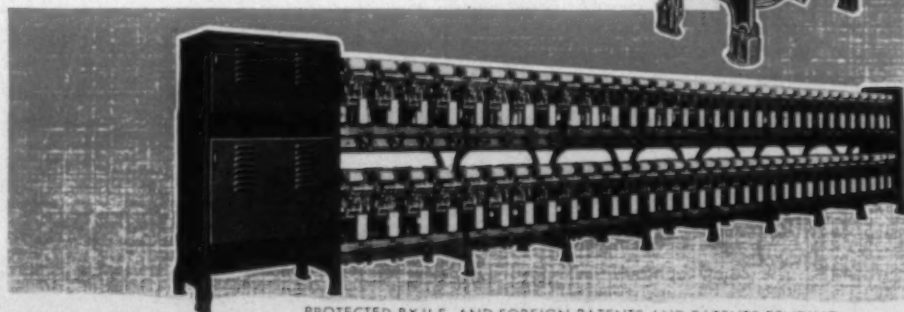
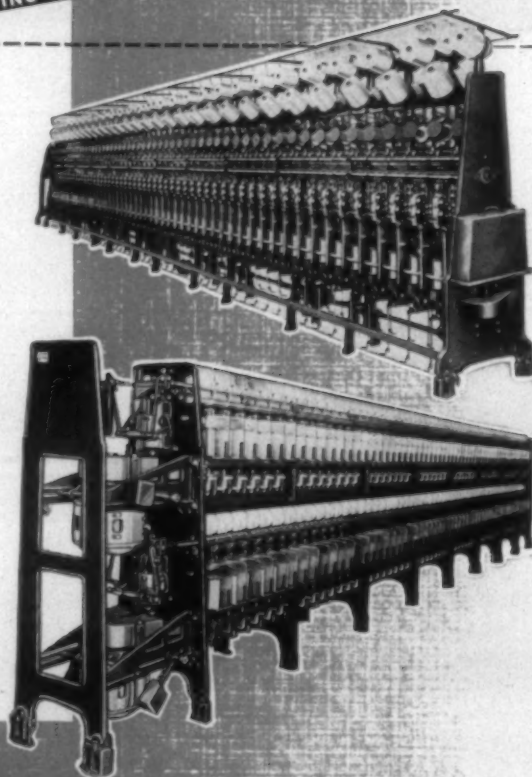


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textile bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

P. O. Box 1225 . CHARLOTTE 1, N. C. . Telephone 3-3173
— Offices and Plant: 218 West Morehead Street, Charlotte 2 —

DAVID CLARK *President and Editor*
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R. J. SHINN *Field Advertising Representative*
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One year payable in advance \$1.50
Three years payable in advance 3.00
Canada (one year) 3.00
Other countries in Postal Union (one year) 5.00
Single copies15

Think Before Voting

Textile mill employees should think long and hard before they vote for a continuation of the Truman Administration by casting their votes for Adlai Stevenson.

It is not enough to say that "times are good" and therefore vote for those who have happened to be in power when the expenditure of billions for war equipment has given this country a great buying power.

All but the very young know that times can be very good today and suddenly turn very bad and there is no assurance that good times will continue; in fact, they were none too good for the textile industry during the first half of 1952.

Every man of mature age knows that if he can find someone to lend him large sums (and he is foolish enough to borrow more than he actually needs) he can buy all the fine clothes, radios, television sets and washing machines he and his wife desire, and for the moment he can say that "things were never so good," but, if he is an intelligent man, he well knows that there must be a day of reckoning and that, when he is forced to repay the money, times will be hard and will continue hard until he has paid for the good times which came as the result of borrowed money.

The United States has been having good times as the result of the spending of borrowed money and the man who thinks that times can continue good indefinitely is nothing short of a fool.

United States Indebtedness

1932 19½ billion dollars
(Including the cost of World War I)
1952 263 billion dollars

When the Democratic Party came in power the United States had paid the cost of World War I and owed only \$19,500,000,000.

The Democratic Administration borrowed money from the people and the banks and the insurance companies of the United States and by wild and profligate spending, gave this country prosperity through an increased purchasing power but also gave it by 1952 a staggering indebtedness of \$263,000,000,000.

The United States is today in the same position as the citizen who borrowed money and bought about everything he could see, and then realized that he would have to live hard for many years in order to pay off the indebtedness he had made.

Only a small part of the indebtedness of the United States of today is due to World War II and the Korean War.

The bulk of the indebtedness is due to wildcat schemes and waste, and to some extent to corruption and graft, and the continuation of the Truman policies through the election of Adlai Stevenson will mean that the indebtedness which has gone from 19½ billion dollars, when the Democrats came into power in 1932 to 263 billion dollars today, will keep climbing until the collapse comes and this country will face many years of hard and desperate times.

The United States now has to pay \$6,000,000,000 interest per year upon its indebtedness and when a depression comes, as it surely will, and there are no profits upon which to levy excess profit taxes, it is entirely possible that the government may not be able to collect in taxes much more than enough to pay the interest.

The man who says "I am voting for Stevenson because times were never so good," should realize that with an astronomic indebtedness of \$263,000,000,000 he should also say to himself "our debt was never so high."

Spreading borrowed money throughout the country, and thereby creating a buying power, may make times good but our country, like a man, weighed down by debt, must inevitably face a day of reckoning and a few months of fictitious prosperity may mean years of hard times during which men may curse themselves for letting Adlai Stevenson succeed Harry Truman and put more billions of debt upon the backs of the people of the United States.

The man who says "times were never so good" and believes that there can be nothing but good times ahead is a fool.

In early September, 1907, every business in the United States was booming and textile mills were operating to capacity.

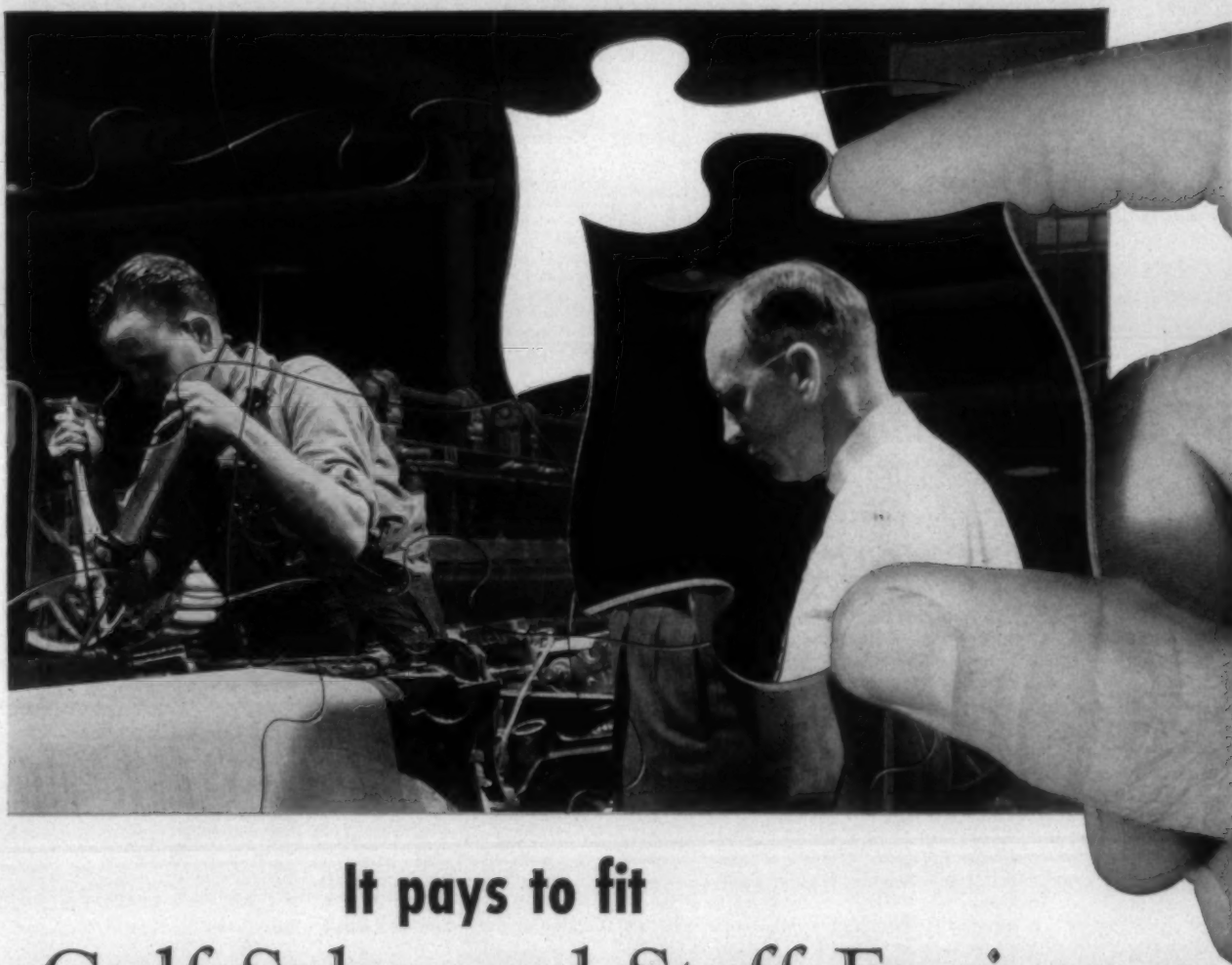
That was one day but the next day, even overnight, the crash came.

Existing orders were cancelled, mills closed down and in a few days banks began to close.

Mills and interests with large bank accounts could not get money out of their banks and the only way that payrolls could be met was to issue script and get the grocery stores to accept it in payment for food.

The editor of this publication, who was operating a cotton mill at that time, was in New York one week and found the night clubs and restaurant operators in full blast. There was not a cloud in the sky.

The crash came out of a clear sky and when he went back the next week in a vain effort to get buyers to take



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the goods they had on definite orders, bread lines were four blocks long.

He saw women in fur coats and men, distinguished-looking men, in finely tailored suits, standing in bread lines for hours in order to get a slice of bread and a cup of soup.

What happened in 1907 can happen again and a country which now owes \$263,000,000,000 will not be in position to give much help to its stricken citizens.

The man with any brains must know that a prosperity based upon borrowed money can not last indefinitely and that times which "were never so good" *today* can become "bread-line" times within a few days or even hours.

Candidate Adlai Stevenson has stated that he advocates the entire repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and beginning all over again to draft a labor relations law.

Senator Robert A. Taft, one of the authors of the Taft-Hartley Law, offered the following explanation of the law about two years ago and his statements are true today:

The Taft-Hartley Law was passed to assure liberty and equality to the workman, and equality in the relations between the unions and employers.

The Taft-Hartley Law protects the workman against the arbitrary power of his employer, but it also protects him against arbitrary action by labor union officials. It is based furthermore on the principle of free collective bargaining—that is, if a majority of the employees wish to bargain through one agent, they have the right to do so. It was found that if the employer dealt with every one of the men separately, he had a great advantage in fixing wages and working conditions, but if a representative of the employees deals across the table with the employer there should be a substantial equality to fix wages at a fair amount.

The law also protects any man who wants to join a union from unreasonable initiation fees and dues. There can be no check-off unless he agrees to it. It provides for a supervision of welfare funds, and equal treatment of all those whose wages have helped to create them. In the past welfare funds have sometimes disappeared, or been used to favor the friends of the union official.



BY HIS OWN BOOTSTRAPS

Stevenson Tells New England Dixie Mill Exodus Must Stop

(From Daily News Wire Reports)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19.—Governor Stevenson today drew a round of heavy, sustained applause from his New England audience when he started talking about a "fair break" for the small manufacturer in the area, where unemployment has mounted among textile workers.

He told the large crowd here that "Orders must be guided to communities where men and plants are idle."

Stevenson declared the federal government can help stop the exo-

odus of industry from New England to the South by working "toward fair standards of competition between regions."

He said more defense contracts should be channeled to New England industry. He added:

"Competition which derives its advantages from lower wage standards, less protection for workers, or lower living standards, is not always healthy competition."

"We must have reasonably uniform standards of social security throughout the country. That has been the policy of the Democratic Party during the last 20 years."

The law protects union members against the seizure of union power by Communists or fellow travelers. It gives the union member the right to have a financial accounting from his officers.

Every worker has a right to join a labor union but, on the other hand, no worker should be forced to join a union.

Adlai Stevenson says that he favors repealing the Taft-Hartley Law and when that is done the mill workers will lose their freedom and will be forced to join unions and pay big dues.

Even members of unions say that no man should be forced to join or should lose his job if he does not join.

General Eisenhower says that the Taft-Hartley Law should be subject to some amendments but Adlai Stevenson, like Harry Truman, says that it should be repealed entirely and then re-written presumably under C.I.O. supervision.

A vote for Adlai Stevenson is a vote to take away from textile mill employees their right to decide for themselves whether or not they will or will not join a union and to make them subject to losing their jobs if they do not join and pay dues.

Adlai Stevenson has joined the South haters, such as Senators Humphrey and Moody, in advocating that an F.E.P.C. law shall be forced upon the people of the South.

When the F.E.P.C. Law is enacted every textile mill will have to employ Negro men and women and place them among and beside white men and women. There will be Negro spinners and Negro spoolers and weavers working side by side with white girls and sharing the same rest rooms and restaurants.

There will be Negro overseers and Negro second hands over white boys and white girls and there will be an army of federal agents to see that no opposition is offered.

Adlai Stevenson says that he favors a compulsory F.E.P.C. law while General Eisenhower says that it is a matter which should be handled by each state.

The enactment of a compulsory F.E.P.C. law would be followed immediately by an entire elimination of segregation and Negroes would be admitted, on a complete equality basis, to hotels, restaurants, schools and churches and there would be punishment for those who offered protests.

Those mill employees who wish their daughters to attend school with Negro boys and girls, and work beside them in the mill, should certainly vote for Adlai Stevenson for that is what he is advocating in order to secure the votes of the Negroes in the northern states.

A vote for Adlai Stevenson is a vote for more indebtedness for the United States and an indication of a silly belief

this is for YOU, too

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: *Mill*
MANAGEMENT

FROM: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

RE: PROJECT #R107G - DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERDRAFT
ROVING FRAME FOR LONG STAPLE FIBERS

This Superdraft Roving Frame has been completed and is ready for full scale production. The model number "G10D" has been assigned to this frame.

Designed to meet the exacting requirements of processing worsted, synthetic or blended fibers, the new frame will handle all fiber lengths in the range from 2" to 7". As finally approved, the "G10D" incorporates all those features which are known to be necessary and advantageous in processing these fibers, plus many new features suggested by various mills or developed by this department.

In the final analysis, our tests, supplemented by mill reports from pilot installations, prove conclusively that the "G10D" will be simpler to operate, easier to maintain and will produce better roving and better yarn at less cost. For the benefit of the Sales Department, we are listing on the attached sheets the new features and frame accessories.

Special Features of the new Model "G10D" Roving Frame

- Processes fibers from 2" to 7" staple
- Inclined roll stands (30°)—twist runs closer to the nip of the rolls
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- Improved spring weighting—accurate, easily adjustable
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- New long-cycle traverse motion
- Easily accessible cone lifter and wind-back mechanism

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that "good times" will continue indefinitely in spite of added billions of indebtedness.

A vote for Adlai Stevenson is a vote for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and for forcing mill employees to join a union and pay dues.

A vote for Adlai Stevenson is a vote for a compulsory F.E.P.C. law which will force mills to employ Negro men and women, and boys and girls upon absolute equality with whites and the permit them to share rest rooms and restaurants.

If those are the things which white mill employees desire, they should go to the polls and vote for Adlai Stevenson.

If the mill employees of the South wish to eliminate graft and corruption in Washington, D. C., and wish to avoid the bankruptcy and distress which will follow more billions of indebtedness, if they wish to remain free men and decide for themselves whether or not they will join a labor union, if they wish to continue to work and live with white people, they should vote for Dwight Eisenhower.

The Democratic Party of today is not the Democratic Party of our fathers and grandfathers but the party of the racketeers and big city bosses of the North.

A man should vote the Democratic ticket if it represents the things for which he stands and in which he believes, but the man who votes the Democratic ticket simply because of the name "Democrat" is a fool.

North Vs. South On Walsh-Healey

Opposition of Southern textile management to an increase in minimum wages (under the Walsh-Healey Act) on Federal Government contracts is expected to develop into a serious court battle. The increase in present minimum rates is being urged by an expedient alliance of New England textile mill management, the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.), the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.), and a group of New England politicians of the Dever and Benton type.

To begin with, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act should have been repealed when the Wage and Hour Law was enacted, because there is no sound reason why there should be one minimum rate for workers engaged in manufacturing materials for government use on the one hand, and another rate for those working on commercial production.

Be that as it may, these strange bedfellows—New England textile manufacturers and politicians and the textile unions—are joining forces in what must be labelled as an effort to encourage unionization of Southern mills. The present minimum of 87 cents an hour, they say, gives Southern mills an advantage in bidding on textile contracts for the Armed Services. The union wants to see the minimum raised to \$1.13 an hour, while the New England manufacturers would like it raised to about \$1.06. Either rate is ridiculously high for such mill jobs as window washing and rest room maintenance. Nevertheless, the New England manufacturers, having defiled themselves as the result of sleeping with the unions, want everybody else to get in the same foul condition.

Action by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at its recent meeting in approving a new and separate

association to be called the Northern Textile Association indicates the seriousness of the situation. The following paragraphs are quoted directly from the annual report of William F. Sullivan, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers:

It is regrettable indeed that certain Southern competitors now seek to secure governmental sanction for wage differentials through the medium of the Public Contracts Act. An attack now upon the few remaining New England mills comes at a time when we can ill afford the time and expense which we will expend to defend ourselves. We are reluctant to believe that the majority of our competitors who maintain a minimum standard of wages equal to that which generally prevails in the industry will long support such a program. It ill befits those mills which have so recently accepted responsibility for the compensation policies of the industry to urge a policy of government discrimination against mills paying the prevailing minimum wage. A lowering of the 87-cent Walsh-Healey minimum wage in those Southern communities where less than that amount is paid is not in the best interests of the industry.

Early in the year the Secretary of Labor announced that there would be a redetermination of the minimum wage under the Public Contracts Act. An informal conference was held on March 4, 1952, in Washington attended by representatives of the N.A.C.M. The hearings were delayed to Sept. 3-5, at which time the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and lawyers representing a number of Southern mills took the position that the present interpretation of the law should be changed and that separate minimum wages should be established for each textile community throughout the nation.

Between the March 4 conference and the hearing on Sept. 3, an endeavor was made to amend the Public Contracts Act in several respects. One of the proposed amendments would have compelled the Secretary of Labor to determine minimum wages on a community basis. This we opposed at a hearing before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee and with the assistance of the 12 New England senators, this amendment and an amendment to exempt most textiles from the coverage of the act was defeated. An amendment providing for court review of minimum wage determinations and other matters was enacted. Northern mills at a special meeting on Sept. 12, 1952, voted to oppose the efforts of certain mills and associations to have minimum wage determinations made on a community basis and to retain legal counsel for this purpose.

We gather that Mr. Sullivan, in his report, seeks to give the impression that Southern mill management is made up of whip-wielding despots and ogres who wish to get wages as low as possible. That is not true.

In matters of national interest the management of Southern textile mills is represented by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, which also has among its membership mills which operate 70 per cent of the cotton system spindles in a large segment of New England. Since 80 per cent of the textile industry is in the Southern states, it stands to reason that approximately the same percentage majority will make up membership of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and that about the same ratio will pertain to the A.C.M.I. board of directors. The A.C.M.I. board arrived at an over-all policy in respect to the Walsh-Healey matter in January of this year, which may be summarized as follows:

(1) Opposition to undue interference of government in affairs of individual mills.

(2) The question of wages is one to be settled on an individual plant basis.

(3) In respect to Walsh-Healey, the industry was confronted with a law which gave the Secretary of Labor authority to "determine" prevailing minimum wages and to specify that the figure which he "determined" would be the legal minimum for plants on government contracts. In order to preserve its position that government should not interfere in wage questions, the A.C.M.I. felt that it first should try to prevent the making of any new determination;



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failing in this, the A.C.M.I. then felt it should exert legal means to see to it that the Secretary of Labor adhered to the law.

(4) The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act specifically calls for a determination of minimum rates on a basis of "localities," and the A.C.M.I. insisted that if the Secretary of Labor was obstinate about making a new determination, he must do it on this basis. The A.C.M.I. felt that it was impossible to define the word "locality" as meaning the entire country. It also urged that since the act exempts goods sold in the "open market," that in reality nearly all of the textile industry should be exempt from coverage.

(5) The A.C.M.I. has raised no question as to whether the present 87-cent minimum is right or wrong. It simply has no desire to see the Secretary of Labor determine either a new minimum or new minima.

It is regrettable that this disagreement should arise among the membership of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. It is a question of principal for the Southern mills, and, for the Northern mills, a matter of playing footie under the table with the unions.

In further reference to Mr. Sullivan's report to his membership, he stated that "It is now abundantly clear that the remaining mills in New England no longer exert any influence in the determination of the industry's wage policies and that they are at last liberated from a responsibility which for many years they were without power to discharge." The foregoing sentence, in our way of thinking, is not quite complete. It should have wound up "... they were without power to discharge wisely." It is the New England mills which are responsible for encouraging the growth of unionism in the textile industry. Unionism is responsible for there being only four million spindles and 50 thousand textile workers in New England today.

Officials of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers seem to be trying to duck any responsibility in the matter by inferring that the present hassle was started by Southern textile management. This is not true; it was New England management that arranged for New England governors to recommend to the Department of Labor that the minimum wage be increased. It is the members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers who, if they wish to settle the matter amicably, can ask the Secretary of Labor to drop the matter.—McA.

Electrical Meeting At N. C. State College

The Textile Subcommittee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers is interested in practical education of electrical operating personnel of textile mills and in order to further that objective, will hold a meeting at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, on Nov. 6-7.

Similar meetings have in the past been held at Atlanta, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa., but this is the first meeting ever staged in the Carolinas.

A group of exceptionally well-qualified men have been secured as speakers and instructions will be given in all phases of textile mill electrical power and lighting.

Because the cost of electrical power and lighting cannot be easily determined some mills lose thousands of dollars annually without being aware of the loss.

The prime objective of the meeting at Raleigh on

Nov. 6-7 will be to make electrical operating personnel aware of improper and expensive waste of electric power and instruct them in the best practices of this day.

Textile mills in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia should benefit from the instructions to be given Nov. 6-7 and should see that their electric service personnel take advantage of the opportunity to improve their knowledge.

Too Bad About The T. W. U. A.

An announcement carried by the Associated Press wires early this month reveals that one Franz E. Daniel of Charlotte has resigned as chairman of the C.I.O. Political Action Committee in North Carolina.

Franz Daniel, who is director of organization efforts for the C.I.O. in North Carolina, said he felt that the growth of the C.I.O. in North Carolina was moving along "too slowly," and for this reason he intended to devote all of his time to union organizational work.

The high brass of C.I.O., we reckon, has told Franz Daniel to get hot. And for good reason—the C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America doesn't seem to be making any progress in North Carolina.

North Carolina is the principal battleground of the bitter contest between the T.W.U.A. and its arch-rival, the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.). The reason for North Carolina being such a battleground is that George Baldanzi, who was once in charge of the C.I.O. "Operation Dixie," has seen what he thinks are greener pastures in the American Federation of Labor and now is organizational director of the U.T.W. George, in other words, ain't on the best terms with his former cohorts in the C.I.O.

Now, it's pretty obvious that such characters as Daniel, Baldanzi, Lewis Conn, Emil Rieve, Tony Valente, etc., are not primarily interested in the health and happiness of Southern textile workers. What they are after is an opportunity to feed at troughs which slop over with union dues.

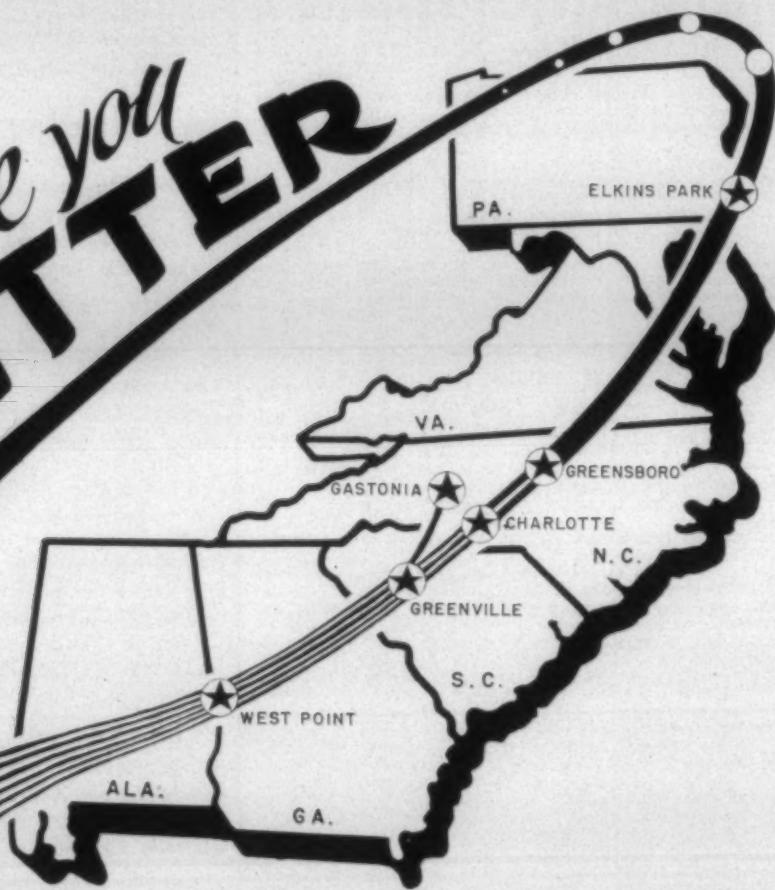
At any rate, George Baldanzi seems to be making trouble for the C.I.O., and particularly the T.W.U.A. Here are some results of recent textile plant collective bargaining elections:

Plant	U.T.W.A. (A.F.L.)	T.W.U.A. (C.I.O.)	No Union
North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.	701	32	173
Edna Plant, Cone Mills Corp., Reidsville, N. C.	128	85	27
Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.	276	—	27
American Bemberg Corp. and North American Rayon Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn.	2,141	1,250	—
Erwin Mills, Inc., Cooleemee, N. C.	792	170	—
Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.	1,122	382	—
Erwin Mills, Inc., Erwin, N. C. ...	717	725	498

In the last-mentioned election, neither faction received a majority, and thus a runoff will be necessary. In the Wade Mfg. Co. election no votes were cast for the T.W.U.A. because T.W.U.A. withdrew from the election four days before it was scheduled to be held. That particular trick, it seems, is something that the T.W.U.A. has learned from the A.F.L. textile union. The trick is pretty trite—that of withdrawing from participation in an election when it is

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1952 —

- Oct. 24-25—Annual conclave, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF TEXTILES ALUMNI, Raleigh.
- Oct. 25—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A., Hanes, N. C.
- Oct. 25—Slashing and weaving meeting, TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA, Hightower Auditorium, A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.
- Nov. 6-7—CAROLINAS CONFERENCE ON ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, Riddick Hall, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.
- Nov. 6-8—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS TEXTILE DYEING AND FINISHING EXHIBIT, AND NATIONAL CONVENTION, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- Nov. 8—Piedmont Division, S.T.A., North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont.
- Nov. 13-14—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Nov. 15—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Hotel Wade Hampton, Columbia.
- Nov. 15-21—Annual meetings (as part of a six-day cruise to Bermuda from Norfolk, Va.), CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION and SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION.
- Nov. 17-18—Annual meeting, TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- Nov. 19-21—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON FINANCE, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.
- Nov. 25—A.S.T.M. COMMITTEE E-11 ON QUALITY CONTROL OF MATERIALS, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dec. 1-2, 4-5—Overseers seminar, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dec. 1-6—NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Grand Central Palace, New York City.
- Dec. 3-5—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dec. 3-5—CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, New York City.
- Dec. 4-5—COATED FABRICS DIVISION, SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, Commodore Hotel, New York City.
- Dec. 6—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dec. 8-9, 11-12—Overseers seminar, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1953 —

- Jan. 19-22—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.
- Jan. 26-30—INTERNATIONAL HEATING AND VENTILATING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 3—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGISTS Symposium, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- Feb. 9-11—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MARKETING, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- Feb. 16-18—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON PERSONNEL, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 18-20—COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.
- March 2-6—A.S.T.M. SPRING MEETING AND COMMITTEE WEEK, Detroit, Mich.
- March 26-28—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
- April 8-10—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- April 20-23—A.M.A. PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION, Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.
- April 23-25—Annual convention, COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.
- April 24—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Clemson, S. C.
- May 11-16—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.
- May 13-15—NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem.
- May 14-16—Annual outing, CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.
- May 18-20—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- May 28-30—Annual convention, SOUTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Sea Island, Ga.
- June 17-19—AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE ON GENERAL MANAGEMENT, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- June 18-20—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.
- June 29-July 3—Annual meeting, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
- July 26-31—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FABRICS, FIBERS, FINISHES AND YARNS, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, A.A.T.C.C., Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

— 1954 —

- April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.
- June 10-12—Annual convention, S.T.A., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- Annual convention, A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga. (Dates not yet selected.)

EDITORIALS

determined that you can't possibly win it—but it prevents anyone from saying that you lost.

We do not relish the relatively successful activities of the A.F.L. United Textile Workers of America during recent months, nor are we going to say that the U.T.W.A. is the lesser of two evils. Both of these textile unions are rotten outfits operated by men who seek nothing but personal profit. But we do sort of enjoy seeing the T.W.U.A. take a few hard licks, because this C.I.O. unit has been for such a long time a nuisance to the textile industry and a fruitless expense to its personnel.

Elsewhere during the past six months the C.I.O. union has been unsuccessful in its efforts to organize textile plants, without benefit of complications presented by A.F.L. activities. Here are some results:

Plant	T.W.U.A.(C.I.O.)	No Union
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Anderson, S. C.	192	558
Sherman (Tex.) Mfg. Co.	75	234
Celanese Corp. of America, Narrows, Va.	650	1,350
Bonham (Tex.) Cotton Mills	123	204
Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills	90	207
Linn Mills Co., Landis and Concord, N. C.	167	421
Corriher Mill Co., Landis, N. C.	114	390

In the case of the Linn and Corriher elections, the A.F.L. textile union withdrew from participation two days before balloting was scheduled, due to "a lack of interest among the workers in a union," according to one U.T.W.A. official; he was right about that.

In the courts, and before the National Labor Relations Board (where it usually has smooth sailing), the Textile Workers Union of America hasn't done well either. At Calvine Mills, Charlotte, charges by the T.W.U.A. of interference by the mill in an election (which the union lost by 74 to 42), were dismissed by the N.L.R.B. At Macon, Ga., a \$1,500,000 breach of contract suit brought by the T.W.U.A. against Atlantic Cotton Mills Co. was dismissed in U. S. District Court. Charges of "unfair labor practices" brought by the T.W.U.A. against Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Julia Cade Mills at Albertville, Ala., and Lakeside Mills, Inc., at Guntersville, Ala., were dismissed by the N.L.R.B.

We'll leave it to someone else to grieve about the situation.—McA.

Biggest Greenville Show Yet

Although there is insufficient time as this issue goes to press to present a complete evaluation of the 17th Southern Textile Exposition, it can be reported without qualification that it was the most successful held to date at Greenville. The quality of exhibits was commendable, and more mill men were in attendance than at any previous show.

We will tell you more about it in the next issue.

A man who hadn't spoken to us since we loaned him five bucks a couple of years ago came up the other day and talked with great affection. We suppose by now he has forgiven us.—Ellaville (Ga.) Sun.



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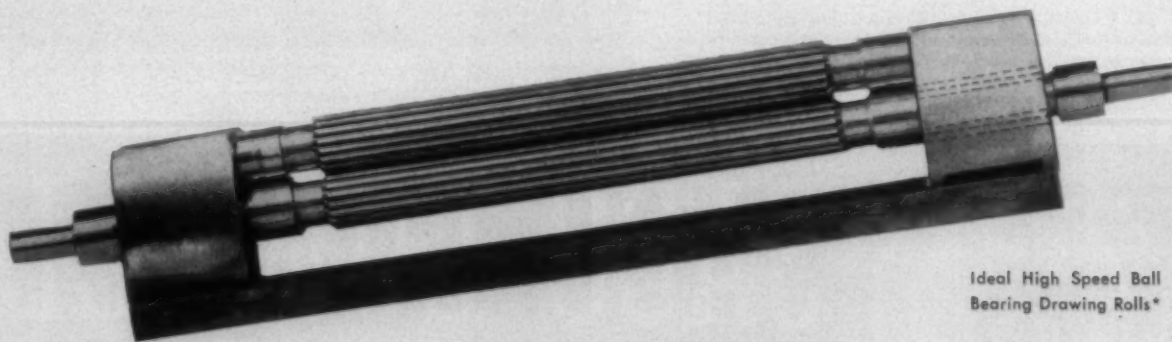


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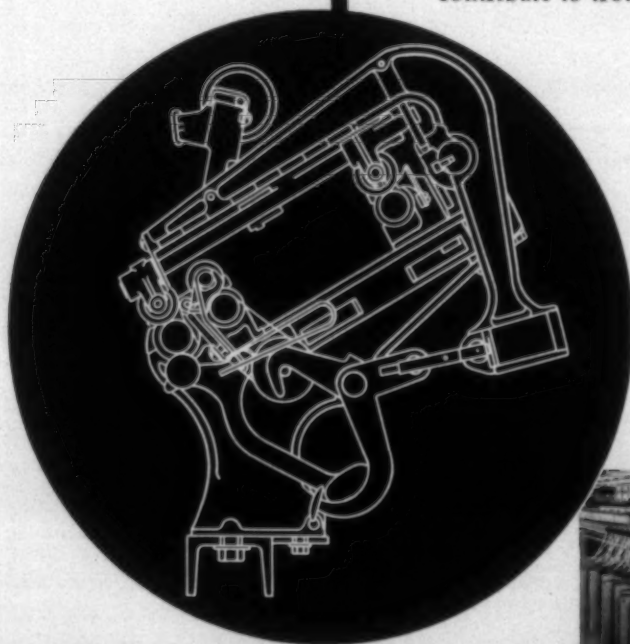
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- 5 The fiber control required to assure smooth and even drafting is equally effective on both long and short wools, as well as synthetics and blends of these fibers with wool.
- 6 Large roll diameters, with effective weighting systems, assure freedom from those defects which develop from fiber slippage, undrafted grists, and "lap-ups and chokes."
- 7 Modern sub assemblies, including New Era Spindles, Lubricated Rings, "Umbrella Creels," and S-L-T Self-Aligning Antifriction Top Rolls all contribute to trouble-free and economical operation.

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textile bulletin

VOL. 78

OCTOBER, 1952

NO. 10

Just How Fair Is F.E.P.C.?

WITH Candidate Adlai Stevenson openly stating that he will work for the enactment of a compulsory F.E.P.C. law, we present to our readers an explanation of F.E.P.C. as made by United States Senator Richard Russell of Georgia in 1946. Senator Russell said:

The so-called fair employment practice bill bears an attractive label. The American people believe in fairness in all things. The mere fact that the bill is called a fair bill has caused thousands of people to support it with no knowledge of its far-reaching consequences and its effect upon the American business and the American people. The attractive name caught even some members of Congress and caused them to commit themselves to the measure before understanding its details. The measure has been highly propagandized in emotional appeals.

Those of us who are fighting this bill believe that it is misnamed. We insist it is neither fair nor does it provide any employment except for a vast army of new federal employees to police American business and American agriculture. We contend that instead of preventing discrimination it will bring about discrimination in hiring and firing.

What does the bill do? It proposes to create a new federal commission with agents and examiners to police the one and a half million businesses in this country, as well as all farms, where more than six people are employed. These agents will be supposed to see that the employer does not follow any practice, in either employing, or discharging his employees, which has been declared by the board to be discriminatory, against any person on account of his race, creed, color, or national ancestry. Any person who contends that he has been denied employment or refused a promotion within a business because of such discrimination can file a complaint against the owner of the business or farm. Thereupon a representative of the board brings the employer before him for a trial. The ordinary rules of law do not apply. The man charged with discrimination is denied the right to be tried by a jury in his home community. He may be tried at any place the board through its examiner determines. A businessman living in Phoenix, Ariz., can be tried in Detroit, Mich. He is not assured the right of cross-examining the witness or even seeing the witnesses against him. The agent of the board is the prosecuting attorney, the judge, and the jury, and need not observe any rules of evidence. If he finds the accused person guilty of unfair practices, as he is almost certain to do if he files the case, the accused has no right of appeal which would enable him to have a jury trial. His only recourse is to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which may be hundreds of miles from his home and place of business. This court by the terms of the laws is powerless to help him if there is any evidence whatever against the accused. To all practical purposes, the employer is denied a fair hearing anywhere along the line, and this upon a charge as nebulous as that he has discriminated against an individual on account of his race, color, creed, or national origin.

It is not strange that every Communist and every Socialist in this country who believes in government ownership of all business and property are supporting this bill, for its passage is sure to eventuate in the destruction of all rights of private property. The bill has no safeguards for individual rights or a property rights. One of its provisions allows the agents of this commission to examine or copy all the books, records, and private documents of the million and a half businesses and the thousands of farmers brought under its jurisdiction. Any resistance on the part of the owner to this invasion of what has long been considered the constitutional right to be free from search or seizure without a warrant is punish-

able by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or a year's jail sentence, or both.

So much for the bill's invasion of the rights of owners of business. Let us now examine for a moment the discrimination against the rights of the ordinary, everyday, average working American who cannot identify himself with one of the minority groups who may claim discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. I do not think I am particularly prejudiced against aliens, but I am old-fashioned enough to believe that American citizens should at least be accorded equal rights with aliens. Under the terms of the bill, any alien in this country, or any immigrant who may be brought to our shores would have the right to prosecute an employer before this kangaroo court if he claimed he had been discriminated against in hiring, firing, or promotions. It is very evident that the average American who does not belong to one of the minority groups could not claim that he had been discriminated against because of his race, creed, color, or national origin.

Suppose two men, one an alien recently admitted to this country and the other a garden-variety American citizen, were to apply for the same job. The alien could subject the employer to great expense including back pay to the alien, much loss of time, and the cost of fighting the proceedings before the examiner, with the possibility of the employer winding up in jail if he denies employment to the alien. The average American does not have the same recourse. This naturally will result in a rank discrimination against the rights of the American to the job. It is bound to result in discrimination in favor of aliens and other minority groups who can cause the employer all of this trouble and expense.

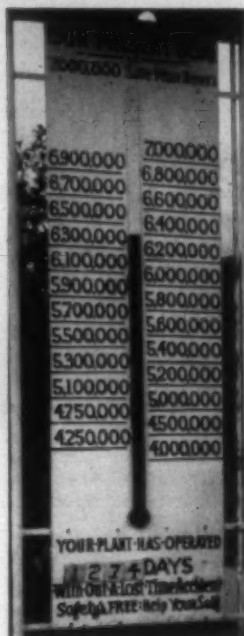
Let us consider the case of a plant or business employing 40 men. Let us assume that ten of the employees are aliens, or can identify themselves with the minority groups that the bill is designed to help. If this employer has to lay off eight men, would he be likely to select any one of the group who could take him into this unfair court and cause him such great expense and severe punishment? The natural thing for him to do would be to lay off eight of the average Americans, who could not sustain a claim of discrimination on account of race, creed, or color, even if they were better workmen than the minority-group members.

If this bill ever becomes a law, it will be a lasting handicap to the average American citizens in the competition for jobs and promotions. It will make more unfairness and discrimination than it can possibly cure. It will bring confusion and prejudice instead of order and harmony among our people.

Neither have I time to explain how this proposed law is Communist in theory and concept, and its full impact upon constitutional rights. The powers proposed to be granted could be used to absolutely destroy labor unions, all of whom are subject to its jurisdiction. As a permanent proposition, this proposed law cannot benefit anyone except those who wish to have us adopt a totalitarian system which will make the individual the slave of the state.

I know that some of the proponents of this bill are sincere. I say to them that they cannot help a minority group in this country by a law like this, which will impair if not destroy, the rights of the individual American citizens of both minority and majority. I say to them that they cannot abolish prejudice and discrimination by creating a vast federal bureaucracy to enforce measures which generate prejudice and discrimination against other American citizens.

If this bill be passed in the name of fairness to minorities, it will perpetrate a great injustice on the majority of the American people. The nationalization of jobs and the creation of such a super-bureaucracy would be a long step toward destroying the American system and extinguishing the American way of life.



Careful Planning Results In An All-Time Mark

Robbins Sets A New 'No-Accident' Record For Rayon Weaving Plants

By S. M. ROBERTS, Safety Engineer

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Raleigh, N. C.

A NEW "no-injury" record for rayon mills has been set by the Red Springs Division of Robbins Mills (N. C.), Inc., Red Springs, N. C. On Aug. 23, 1952, the mill passed the very fine previous record of 6,292,821 injury-free man-hours. (Figure from "Accident Rates—Textile Industry" for 1951, published by the National Safety Council).

The Red Springs Division record is still unbroken. As this is written the Red Springs Plant has exceeded 6,400,000 man-hours without a lost-time injury, as defined by the American Standards Association. Although this does not reach the world record for the entire textile industry, it is a new high for rayon weaving mills.

It was not an easy job for this plant of 1,000 employees to win this record. The attempt was started, but broken by accident many times. Disappointed, but not dismayed, the employees and management, after each set-back, strove with greater effort to improve on previous accomplishments.

The saying is that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link" holds true in maintaining an injury-free accident record. A disabling injury to one employee breaks the record. The big job at Robbins Mills was to get *all* employees, from the president to the last employed person 100 per cent behind the accident prevention program. This meant that no department, job, or employee could be overlooked. The new record is the result of the full co-operation of everyone. Here is the basic plan, designed by Robbins Mills and Liberty Mutual safety engineers, that made the record possible:

(1) *Sustained management support:* This was, and is, the key to the entire program. The interest of management at Robbins is sincere—not hot one month and cold the next—but *sustained*. Safety has been placed on an equal basis with quality and production. President W. P. Saunders keeps currently informed of the accident standings of the several Robbins plants. He is constantly giving encouragement and backing to all plant managers, superintendents and others to improve their safety performance. Congratulatory telegrams and letters of commendation are sent to the plants by their New York executives whenever a new

safety goal is reached. Management's interest in all employees is demonstrated as succeeding goals are won. Plant Superintendent C. T. Montjoy attends every safety meeting. He is constantly reminding the supervisors that employee safety is an integral part of their production responsibility.

(2) *Planned safety organization:* The plant safety organization centers around the top supervisory personnel, who meet with the superintendent each month. A program is prepared for each meeting in advance by Personnel Director Thomas E. Cope. Accidents reported since the last meeting are reviewed and discussed to determine the cause, and to plan ways to prevent similar accidents from occurring. Orders are issued to carry out the corrective action decided upon. Plant inspection reports by the various department safety committees are reviewed and corrective action taken on any sub-standard conditions noted. At the meetings, movie and sound slide films on specific safety subjects are provided by Liberty Mutual and shown. Talks and discussions are given on various safety subjects. Mr. Montjoy is the inspirational and guiding force in carrying out all safety activities. He has been delegated the authority and has assumed the responsibility for the safety of all employees.

(3) *Supervisors' participation:* During the period covered by the current record, all supervisors completed a special course in foreman training which emphasized the importance of the supervisor in relation to employee safety training. Supervisors have been shown that they are the closest to the employee and, therefore, directly responsible for the control of accidents in their departments. To obtain the desired results from this reasoning, each supervisor holds his own monthly departmental safety meeting. At these meetings information of interest to his department, obtained from the supervisors' safety meeting, is discussed with the employees. The employees then have an opportunity to offer any suggestions that may help to reduce possible accident potentials existing on their jobs in their department. A rotating safety committee of two supervisors, working with the personnel director, makes a complete plant inspection.

tion to detect any unsafe conditions or unsafe practice, and reports to the safety meeting for review and corrective action. Liberty Mutual makes annual awards to supervisors who operate their departments for a year without disabling injuries.

(4) *Employee education program:* Realizing that employees must be interested in and support the safety program, the Red Springs Plant uses several employee educational aids. The personnel director reviews the plant's general safety instruction for each new employee and impresses upon him the safety record the plant is endeavoring to maintain. When he reports for work the new employee must turn over to his supervisor a signed safety instruction card. The supervisor again reviews this card with the employee and adds any additional safety instructions which are applicable to his department. An attractive bulletin board is maintained in each department for safety and news posters—changed at frequent intervals. Accident prevention awards won by the plant are circulated among the various departments. When the award is a flag, it is flown from the flag pole at the plant entrance. A plaque is placed on the wall outside of the personnel director's office. Annual departmental awards, as presented by Liberty Mutual, are placed in each department. When any special

safety record is reached the plant employees are treated by the plant management. On reaching 1,000,000 man-hours of safe operation, the employees were treated to soft drinks; at 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 man-hours soft drinks and sandwiches; at 4,000,000 man-hours soft drinks, sandwiches and cake; at 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 man-hours a chicken dinner; and upon breaking the existing record for rayon mills an outdoor barbecue with all employees and families invited.

(5) *Control of plant accident hazards:* All supervisors are continually reminded of the serious accidents which can occur due to an unguarded or a faulty machine. All guards are kept in place and guards and machines are well maintained. Any machine accident of possible serious nature, which occurs at any of the plants of Robbins Mills, is reviewed with the superintendent and departmental supervisor involved. Any corrective action to eliminate a possible repeat is then placed in effect at all locations. The educational information arising from the safety meetings in regard to safe methods and good work practices is passed on to the employees. An example: Employees of the coping department were reporting fingers punctured by the spindle spring while placing the quill on the coping machine. Control involved an engineering revision of the



More than six million accident-free man-hours is the record of the Red Springs Division of Robbins Mills (N. C.), Inc. In the foreground above are W. P. Saunders (with light suit), president of Robbins Mills, and C. T. Montjoy, superintendent at Red Springs.

Around the award flag, left to right, are: L. G. Lemons, superintendent of weaving; J. Carson Maness, cloth room overseer; S. M. Roberts, safety engineer for Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.; W. F. Spivey, superintendent of preparation; Thomas E. Cope, personnel manager; E. P. Kinsey, weave room overseer; W. L. Stokes, throwing overseer; E. A. Thomas, assistant plant superintendent; C. C. Smith, master mechanic; and J. B. McClosky, detail supervisor.



The Red Springs Division of Robbins Mills (N. C.), Inc.—Photo by Aero-Pix, Raleigh, N. C.

spindle spring, development of a safe method on the part of the operator and immediate treatment once an accident occurred. This source of accident has been all but eliminated by this action. Also, the employee education means that all injuries are reported promptly, and to date no loss of time has occurred due to infection or other complication usually resulting from an injury of this type. Although the operations do not usually produce any great occupational disease exposures, it became necessary several years ago to add a new chemical to the starch solution as a fungicide preventive. From Liberty Mutual complete information on the necessary preventive measures was obtained and all employees who handle this chemical wear the proper protective equipment and have been instructed in what to do in the event of physical contact with this chemical.

(6) *Good first-aid facilities:* Prompt first-aid treatment for all injuries is a standard procedure at Robbins Mills. A well equipped first-aid room is maintained where it is available to all employees on every shift. A record of all injuries is kept. This is reviewed in an effort to locate possible sources of accidents and to take corrective measures before an accident can happen.

(7) *Plant safety inspections:* A safety inspection of the entire mill is made at monthly intervals. Specific recommendations are written down at the time of the inspection and are then discussed at the safety meetings. When a special survey is to be conducted, the plant methods engineer accompanies the inspection committee on its trip through the plant and takes pictures of any sub-standard conditions noted. One most impressive inspection involved a plant housekeeping survey where pictures showed sub-standard housekeeping conditions. The pictures were distributed for review at the next supervisors safety meeting. The pictures of each department were then posted on the department bulletin boards for all employees to see.

(8) *Investigation of accidents:* It is standard procedure for the supervisor to make a complete written report of investigation of every reportable accident occurring in his department. This centers around two specific items: (a) determining unsafe conditions and (b) determining unsafe acts. If either of the above are noted during this investigation, recommendations are submitted to eliminate the ex-

posure or control of the unsafe act. Any accident involving an unsafe act by an employee is reviewed immediately by the supervisor with the employee involved. In the past when a serious or near-serious accident occurred, a picture was taken of the unsafe condition, or unsafe act, and posted on the departmental bulletin board. Written beneath the picture were the controls being put into effect to eliminate the unsafe condition or explain the correct operating procedure.

The development of such a program was not done overnight, but gradually built over the months. The present record was not accomplished by any one individual or group but was the result of whole-hearted support and interest of every employee in the Red Springs Plant. It is with such active interest that this plant has been able to surpass the previous record for rayon mills and now is looking forward to the 7,000,000 man-hour goal which is its next safety objective. Barring a "weak link" in the safety pattern chain, this plant can look forward to greater safety goals, and can well be proud of its efforts and achievements to date.

S.T.A. Meeting Oct. 25 At Hanes, N. C.

Carding, spinning and weaving discussions will share major attention at the Fall meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association Saturday, Oct. 25, at Hanes, N. C. The meeting will be held at Hanes School with P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. acting as hosts.

Discussion leaders will be: carding, C. C. Whitt, overseer of carding at the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; spinning, N. W. Kessell, superintendent of the combined yarn mill of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes; weaving, Cecil Equires, foreman of jacquard weaving, Fieldcrest Mills, Leaksville, N. C. There also will be discussions on personnel and standards with competent leaders. A barbecue luncheon will follow the discussions.

Guest speakers for the event will be Roy L. Deal, attorney of Winston-Salem, N. C., whose subject will be "Red Aristocracy."



Presentation of flag to Robbins Mills, Red Springs Division, by Liberty Mutual's engineer, S. M. Roberts; (left to right) L. G. Lemons, Supt. of Weave; J. C. Maness, Cloth Room Overseer; Roberts; W. F. Spivey, Supt. of Preparation; T. E. Cope, Personnel Mgr.; E. P. Kinsey, Weave Room Overseer; W. L. Stokes, Throwing Overseer; E. A. Thomas, Asst. Plant Supt.; C. C. Smith, Master Mechanic; W. P. Saunders, President; J. B. McClosky, Detail Supervisor; C. T. Montjoy, Supt.

"WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SAFETY TEAM" FOR RAYON TEXTILE MILLS

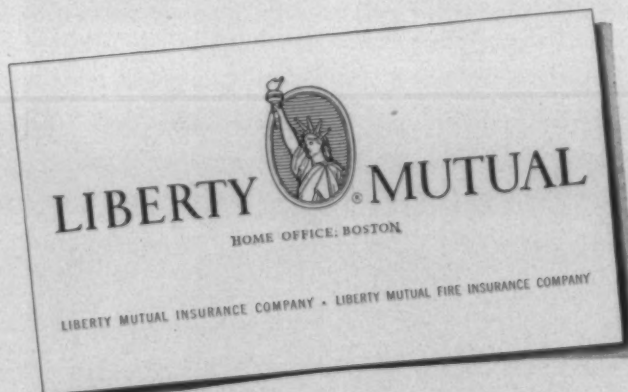
**A crowning honor for the employees
of ROBBINS MILLS, Red Springs, N. C.**

IN 1949 the workers of Robbins Mills first won the right to fly Liberty Mutual's Accident Prevention Flag. This was for 1,000,000 manhours without a lost time accident. But Robbins Mills people were not satisfied with that record. Today they hold a world's record for safety in rayon textile mills — more than 6,450,000 manhours without a disabling accident.

This splendid safety record is the result of fine teamwork between the workers and management of Robbins Mills, and insurance loss prevention engineers. It is a shining example of what can be done when some 1,000 people with a will to win work together on a planned program.

Accident prevention pays big dividends — to the nation in the form of better living and enduring strength — to management in the form of smoother production and lower costs. But the greatest beneficiaries are the men and women who do not get hurt

or killed — the workers and their families who continue to live safer, more secure lives free from pain and fear and loss.



423 Daniels Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Glass Fabric Is Well-Traveled And Well-Tested Before Being Put To Use In Military Planes

WEAVERS of industrial glass cloth for reinforcing plastics are participating in a special testing program for Wright Air Development Center at Dayton, Ohio, inaugurated by Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., it was announced recently by J. M. Johns, general manager of the fiber glass division of L.O.F. Object of the tests is to aid the Air Force in preparing new specifications covering glass fabric, the wet and dry strengths developed in laminates using glass cloth, and broadening the types of fabrics for such purposes. Tests will include fabrics using heavier yarns than previously used in aircraft laminations.

The complete laboratory testing of the glass cloth and finishes will be directed by Dr. J. D. Ryan, assistant director of research of Libbey-Owens-Ford, under test standards and procedures jointly established by the manufacturers and the Air Force. Test laminates will also be produced in duplicate so that results may be further checked by Air Force technical staffs.

Weavers participating in the testing program were asked to submit sufficient yardage of each type of fabric to be tested, together with information as to type of cleaning as to whether it is by batch, continuous, chemical or a combination of several methods.

"A concentrated search for improvement in finishes on glass cloth has been under way in recent years," said Mr. Johns. "This search has been largely spurred along by the Air Force because of its interest in plastic laminates. Re-

cently we reached the conclusion that the Garan finish is an outstanding improvement in this direction and Libbey-Owens-Ford purchased all rights to it. Laminators and the Air Force have indicated a desire for tests of this finish on a broad list of glass fabrics so that improved specifications may be written. In conducting these tests we believe we are doing a real service to the weavers as well as to the laminators and the government."

It is planned to have the tests well under way prior to special conferences between Air Force officials and the weavers, finishers and glass yarn manufacturers. Plastic laminates using glass cloth and polyester resins are used extensively in aircraft because of their light, tough, flexible structural characteristics along with dielectric properties and translucency.

A new process has been developed by Dr. Robert Steinman, president of the Garan Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, and was recently acquired by Libbey-Owens-Ford. Until recently a highly secret laboratory operation, the application of the Garan finish in a broad textile field was recently started in a typical operation at Langley (S. C.) Processing Co., a unit of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., of New York. Fiber glass cloth woven by the Augusta (Ga.)



Long ply frames in the fiber glass factory of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., on which strands are plied and twisted to form the yarns for weaving.



Arrival of Garan finish at Augusta, Ga., marking a new era in glass cloth finishing in Southeastern states. Left to right are D. W. Lyon, manager of fiber glass sales for Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., who accompanied the shipment; Dwight Allen, project engineer for United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., New York; Raymond Warner, general manager, Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co.; T. J. Motter, research chemist; and William L. Elton, technician, L.O.F. Glass.



Impregnating fiber glass cloth with resin for laminating at plant of Zenith Plastics Co., Gardena, Calif. The cloth which was woven in Georgia, flown to California, is now treated with a specific amount of laminating plastic resin and wound again on a roll ready for further processing into an aircraft part.

Weaving Division of United Merchants was first treated in the Georgia-South Carolina textile area.

Garan finish made up in the Plaskon Division plant of Libbey-Owens-Ford at Toledo was flown by company plane to Augusta for the test run at nearby Langley. Then the cloth moved across country consigned to Thalco Glass Fiber Products, Los Angeles, representative of Libbey-Owens-Ford on the Pacific Coast. It was delivered to Zenith Plastics Co., Gardena, Calif., for fabrication into radomes for the U. S. Navy. Many of the radomes made from the original trial shipment went into four-engine Liftmasters built by Douglas Aircraft Co. at its Santa Monica, Calif., division.



Typical finishing operation on a radome before it is assembled for transfer to aircraft plant for final construction into a fighting plane. Lamination of several thicknesses of glass cloth with plastic under heat and pressure imparts great strength, toughness and life to this comparatively light material.

I.C.S. Offers Industrial Training Plans

The phrase, retooling to meet changing needs, applies not alone to manufacturing and heavy industry but is equally pertinent to describe the efforts of the International Correspondence Schools to maintain its leadership in home study industrial training courses. That this research and planning have paid off is self-evident when the results are weighed. The I.C.S. has co-operative training plans with 3,323 companies and 231 different railroads. There are 166,620 active students studying 391 different courses and answering questions on 1,559 different lessons.

The Selective Plan was evolved as an answer to some of the personnel and employee training problems brought about by the National Defense Program. A company signing up for the Selective Plan pays a flat registration fee and is permitted to draw, with the help and advice of I.C.S. counselors, on the entire I.C.S. storehouse of lessons to custom-tailor a program that fits the specific needs of the company. The arrangement is flexible so that new requirements or learning deficiencies may be met as they arise by adding, discarding, or rearranging lesson units.

Under this plan the individual students do not register with I.C.S. They merely turn their completed lessons over to the company personnel or training director who sends them on to I.C.S. for correction at a flat rate per lesson. The employer exercises complete control over every phase of the program.

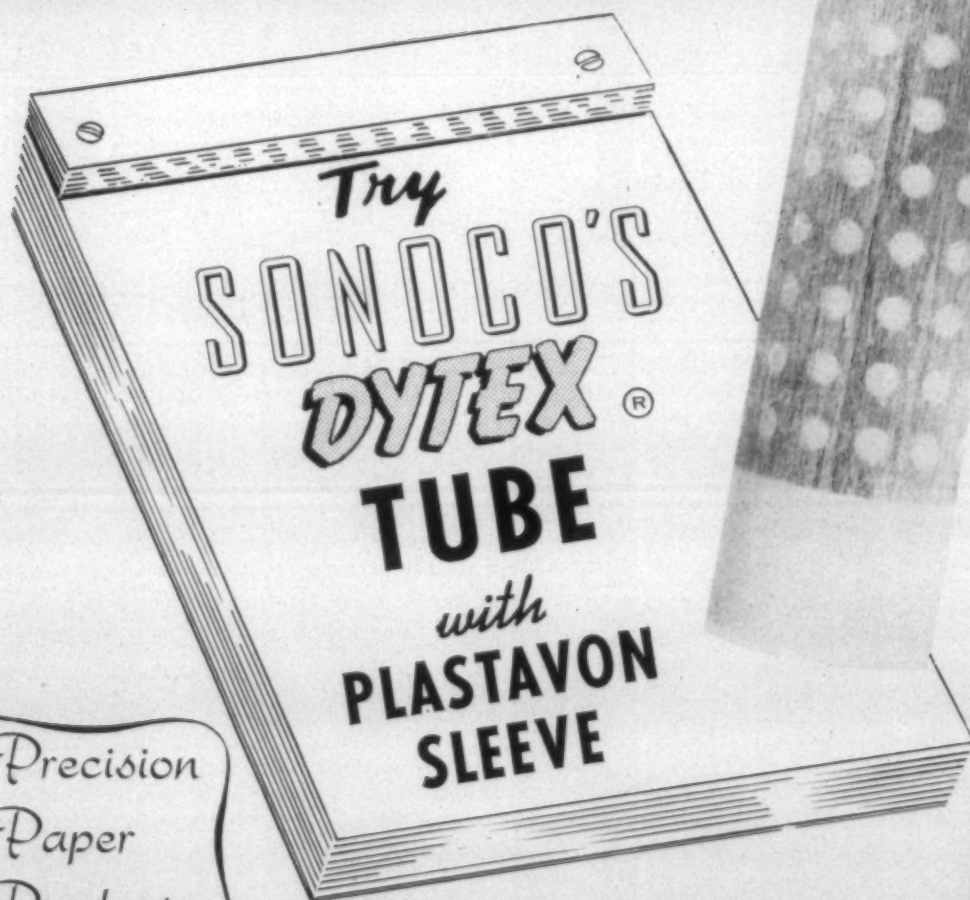
It is standard practice for each registered apprentice to have a minimum of 144 hours of related instruction each year of his apprenticeship in addition to his regular progressive work schedule. The International Correspondence Schools supplies this related instruction by making up a special "order of studies," paralleling regular shop schedules, for apprentices to follow in each trade and each industry. Under the Apprentice Plan learners are registered as regular I.C.S. students and receive Certificates of Apprenticeship upon completion of their related studies. Generally, apprentice programs result from joint management-union committee action. In most of them, apprentices study their I.C.S. lessons under supervision and on company time.

The I.C.S. agrees to furnish service at a fixed rate per month to employees who are registered under the Special Supervised Group Plan. Employees may enter or withdraw from the program at any time, and the company is billed only for the number who are enrolled during each month. In some cases the company then bills the employees for their instruction; in others the cost is borne by the employer. In either case, the company exercises direct control over the program, and the group studies regularly under company supervision, often during working hours.

The Co-operative Training Plan is simply an arrangement between I.C.S. and a client company under which a ten per cent discount on the price of courses is granted to employees enrolling with the I.C.S. In exchange for this discount, the company agrees to co-operate with the I.C.S. to the extent of posting the schools' bulletins, distributing their promotional matter and permitting representatives to interview prospective students on company premises. In a great many such arrangements, the employer agrees to reimburse employees who complete an I.C.S. course for all or part of the cost. Management usually provides an employee counselor with whom interested employees may consult when choosing courses to be studied.

Memo

**TO ALL WHO DESIRE
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Better than ever! The Sonoco Dytex Tube is a proven yarn carrier for all standard forms of package dyeing. Standard sizes $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D. x $6\frac{3}{4}$ " long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ " I.D. in varying lengths. Special sizes available. The $\frac{5}{8}$ " I.D. x $6\frac{3}{4}$ " tube can be furnished in certain colors. The exclusive Plastavon Sleeve allows more even dye distribution and better control of "flow." Also reduces slippage in primary winding.

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Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 34 — Setting the Builder

IN the last discussion the builder motion of the spinning frame was analyzed with the major emphasis placed on the various types of winds which could be produced by varying the elements of the builder itself. The different spinning winds were then described with their salient features highlighted in order to show exactly what types of winds would probably be most suitable under specific mill conditions. There was not any attempt made to describe the different parts of the builder or to explain the functioning of the builder motion in its entirety . . . these points shall be the theme of this discussion.

Why, the mill man may ask, should I be interested in the details of the functioning of the builder motion? The answer is obvious when he stops to consider exactly what it means to him to have all the builders of all his spinning frames operating properly. As he knows only too well, each stage of the manufacturing of yarn adds to the final cost of that yarn to him. Starting out with raw cotton, or any other raw fiber, itself at the relatively high prices of today, every time the stock is handled and every minute that it is being processed on a machine; the value of that material is being increased. In addition to the costs represented by material, labor and overhead, there is the important factor of waste to be evaluated. The greater the waste made per pound of raw stock, then the higher will be the final cost to the mill of each pound of yarn produced. With selling price remaining the same, and no mill works on a "cost plus" basis, then it is obvious that the percentage of waste made is also a direct percentage of the net profit which is lost to the mill.

Winding the yarn onto the bobbin at the spinning frame is the last direct operation in the production of yarn. Once on the bobbin, if it is correctly wound, then the yarn has been made at a set figure. However, if the bobbin is poorly made or for any other reason is unserviceable, then there is still another waste factor which must be added to the cost of the good yarn manufactured. Or, in other words, there is still another reduction in the net profit which will be gained by the mill. The most serious aspect of this waste is that it represents yarn which has been completely processed and therefore shares a full portion of the cost of finished yarn. As much work, time and money have been expended on this wasted yarn as on good salable yarn. Spinning bobbin waste is expensive waste. It is waste that can be cut to the bone if the mill man takes the trouble to make sure that the builders are set and in condition to make perfect bobbins all of the time. That is why the subject is considered sufficiently important to go into details at this time.

First, the mechanical changes required to change the

type of wind and the adjustments for each type of wind will be brought out, so that the action of each component builder part will be more fully understood. There are three winds generally used in the spinning room—the warp wind, the filling wind and the combination wind. All of these winds may be made on the same spinning frame without any extensive alterations. The only members which must be converted or changed are the cam, the chain assembly and the elements of the builder arm. Of course, the lay gearing and the setting of cross shafts and lifter motion may have to be adjusted to suit the new wind, but these are merely adjustments and not alterations to the construction of the frame itself.

If the frame is to be set for a straight filling wind, the cam to be used will have two or more points, depending upon the make of the frame. One manufacturer in this country generally uses a four-point cam for filling winds whereas another firm supplies either two or three-point filling cams. The latter has made a general practice of using a standard three-point cam for filling wind where the ring size is under $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches while the two-point cam is recommended for filling winds when the ring is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or over. As most filling frames are equipped with rings smaller than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches the three-point cam is usually considered the standard filling cam. The two-point cam is designed to give the closer lay considered desirable on large packages to prevent sloughing.

The builder arm will not have the rack but instead will be fitted with a drum gear to regulate the movement of the chain which controls the lifter motion down the length of the frame. The pick moving the ratchet gear in turn unwinds the chain that is wrapped around the drum gear to change the stroke of the traverse on the bobbin. Although not necessary for the straight filling wind, some type of bottom forming attachment is ordinarily applied to the builder or the lifter motion. The filling wind consists of a series of short traverses of uniform length which slowly progress up the bobbin. With this type of wind, therefore, the bottom of the bobbin will have a taper somewhat similar to that at the top, or nose, of the bobbin. The sharp angle of the taper at the bottom represents lost space on the bobbin; or rather, space which could be more advantageously utilized to hold yarn. The bottom former changes the movement of the chain and lifter motion so that there is a dwell which results in building up a rounded bottom on the bobbin. The added yarn ranges from two per cent to three per cent, and sometimes more, of the total yarn put on the same bobbin without the use of a bottom former. The advantage is that, on coarse yarns particularly, the added yarn lengthens the doffing cycle so that the frame is in

operation a greater percentage of the time without having to stop for doffing, and therefore there is a rise in the effective efficiency of the frame.

To set the builder for a filling wind, the first step is to revolve the cam until the point of the cam is resting on the Pitman roll which is a part of the builder arm. The Pitman roll itself should be moved, with its support bracket, until it is correctly positioned on a line vertically from the center of the cam. With the point of the cam on the Pitman roll, the next step is to mark the position of the ring on a bobbin set on any spindle of the frame. After making a pencil mark on the bobbin, the cam should then be revolved until the Pitman roll is resting against the heel of the cam. A pencil mark should then be made on the same bobbin, as the distance between the two marks designates which will be obtained.

The length of the taper and the stroke of the traverse are identical on the filling wind. It must be remembered that the stroke of the ring rail, or the traverse, remains unchanged throughout the building of the filling bobbin. When setting the builder, the taper, or stroke, is adjusted by raising or lowering the segment on the upright arm on the cross shaft, which is part of the lifter motion. Lowering the segment increases the length of the traverse while the reverse, raising the segment, decreases the length of the traverse.

At this point it is necessary to determine the length of the taper desired or needed. The old rule-of-thumb has been to use a taper length one-quarter-inch less than the diameter of the ring. A newer recommendation has been to make the taper the same length as the diameter of the ring when the ring is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and to make the taper less than the diameter of the ring for larger diameters and longer when the ring diameter is smaller. For instance, the taper to be used, theoretically, for a $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ring is $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. The taper generally becomes less than the diameter of the ring as the ring diameter increases. As an illustration, the general practice is to set the builder for a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch taper when the ring diameter is three inches. Normally, the taper becomes greater than the diameter of the ring as the ring diameter decreases. As an example, with a ring diameter of $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, the taper will range from $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $1\frac{5}{8}$ -inch. The reason for this is that the smaller diameter rings are generally used with the filling wind for weaving and a longer taper is recommended or necessary to avoid snarling of the yarn, or sloughing, when unwinding. The shorter taper is employed with the large diameter rings because the shortness of the taper improves the appearance of the bobbin and, more importantly, has the advantage of winding as much yarn on the bobbin as can be safely unwound.

After checking the two pencil marks on the bobbin to determine if the taper length or traverse stroke is correct, and after making any necessary adjustments to the segment on the cross shaft upright arm to obtain the desired length, revolve the cam until the ring rail is at a position equal to one-half the length between the two marks on the bobbin. The cam will then be turned so that the Pitman roll is resting against that spot on the cam contour which represents the half-way mark of the traverse stroke. It follows that if this is the center of the traverse then the builder arm should be in a flat horizontal position. While it is not

necessary to have the builder arm horizontal at this point, it should be set in the interests of accuracy and because further adjustments are more easily measured and made. After all, the difference between a good bobbin and a perfect bobbin is generally the result of the extra time, trouble and care expended in assuring accurate settings. Therefore, with the cam at the half-way mark of the traverse, the builder arm should be brought to a true horizontal position by moving the builder stand either up or down as required.

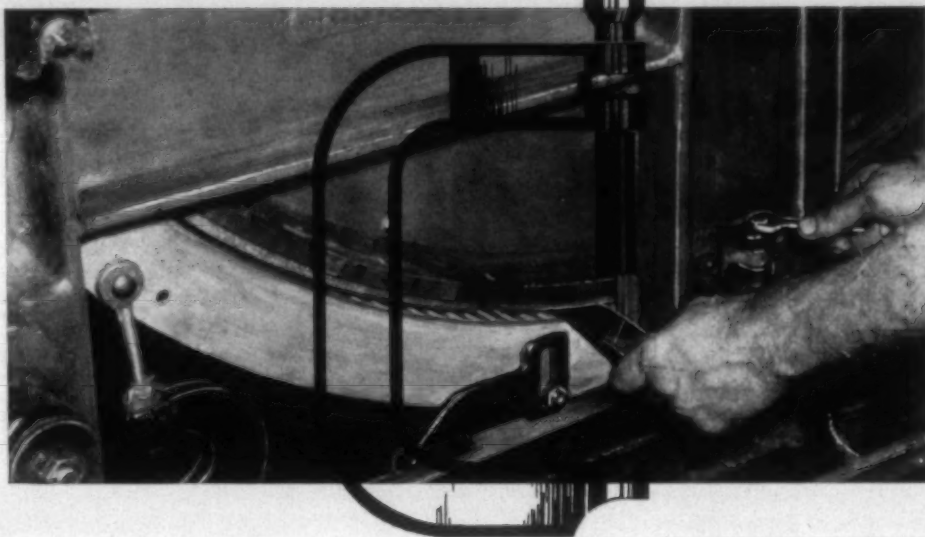
The segment of the upright arm of the lifter motion has now been adjusted to give the proper length of stroke, and the builder arm has been set in accordance with this stroke. The next step is to adjust the chain assembly to the builder arm and to the remainder of the lifter motion. The chain is secured at the builder arm by the drum gear and extends over the cradle to the cross shaft of the lifter motion. First, wind the pick wheel back until the stop on the drum gear hits the stop on the builder arm, then screw the nut on the end of the builder chain one-half the length of the thread. By setting the nut at the half-way mark the maximum adjustment will be obtained. Then revolve the cam until the point is again on the Pitman roll. The approximate setting of the chain may now be arrived at by loosening the cradle stand and changing its height until the chain will hold the ring rail at approximately the bottom of the traverse. The checknut on the chain, which was brought to its half-way position on the thread previously, may now be set to bring the ring rail to the bottom of the bobbin at the start of the traverse. This final adjustment must be accurate to prevent the yarn overrunning too far down the bobbin. The primary advantage of following the prescribed method of setting the chain is that it eliminates the necessity of changing the length of the chain to secure the proper movement of the ring rail.

With the bottom setting secure, the cam should be revolved until the heel of the cam is against the Pitman roll; the length of the taper should again be checked. The drum gear is now turned so that the chain will be unwound until the top of the ring rail is at the extreme length of the traverse, which is to be the position of the ring rail when the bobbin is filled. There may be interference occurring because of contact between the hook of the chain and the chain pulley sheave. If so, the interference will have to be overcome by obtaining clearance through moving the cradle stand up slightly.

The last step in adjusting the filling builder is to set the pick stand to count off the number of picks which, it is estimated, will give the diameter of the bobbin required to fill the ring. The proper number of picks, of necessity, must be obtained through a procedure of trial and error as there are far too many factors involved to make the mathematical calculation of the figure a practical operation. After starting the bobbin and observing the size of the package the original number of picks may be modified accordingly. Remember, added picks decrease the diameter of the bobbin while fewer picks increase the diameter. This is simple enough to understand, for the larger number of picks means that the rail is being allowed to travel further up the bobbin for each traverse. Therefore, as the rail is moving up a greater distance for each layer or each traverse, it follows that there will be fewer layers at any particular point and consequently a smaller diameter bobbin will be made.

This same procedure is basically followed in setting the filling builder equipped with the bottom former. However,

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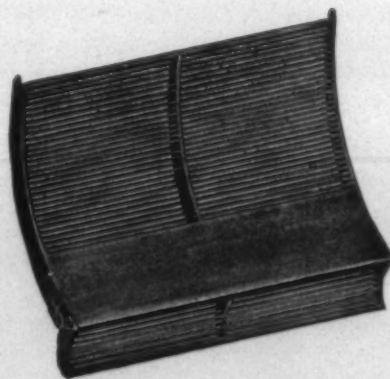
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the bottom-forming attachment will be substituted in place of the simpler cradle. The traverse length is obtained in the same manner as before, that is, by marking a bobbin with the cam first on the point and then on the heel against the Pitman roll and then by adjusting the segment of the upright arm of the cross shaft with the cam at the half-way position. The builder arm is then brought to a horizontal position by moving the builder stand and the chain is wound on the drum gear as before. From this point on the procedure is different, as the bottom former has to be set.

Revolve the cam until the point of the cam is on the Pitman roll, the position at which the ring rail is at the bottom of the traverse. In order to have the maximum adjusting latitude for the final setting, the check nut on the builder chain should be screwed out to the middle of the thread. Then adjust the height of the bracket for the bottom former so that the chain from the drum gear to the bottom former will position the flat section of the bottom former in approximately a horizontal position. It should be pointed out that whereas the filling builder has only one chain, the same builder will have two shorter sections of chain when the bottom former is used. The two chains are shorter, one attaching the builder arm to the bottom-forming attachment, while the other connects the bottom former to the segment of the upright arm on the cross shaft. The necessity of having to change the length of the vertical chain, the chain from builder to bottom former, is avoided by this method of setting the bottom-former bracket. The final setting is made by an adjusting screw in the elbow to set the exact horizontal position of the flat of the bottom former. When the flat on the bottom former is in line with the chain from the bottom former to the segment on the upright of the cross shaft, then the maximum amount of yarn will be wound on the bobbin. The screw in the elbow may be let out to revolve the flat on the bottom former away from the chain if it is desired to wind less than the maximum amount of yarn on the bottom of the bobbin. That is, the amount of yarn desired to build up on the bottom of the bobbin is determined by the relation of the chain to the flat of the bottom former, with the maximum amount of yarn being wound on the bobbin when the flat is in line with the chain. From this point on the procedure in setting the builder is the same as before.

The combination wind is made by using a builder set for the filling wind but with the warp cam instead of the filling cam. Therefore, the variable parts which will be used are the warp cam, the drum gear, and either the chain roller or bottom-forming type of chain roller. The standard warp cam may be used satisfactorily for the combination wind but there have been special cams designed specifically for this wind in order to produce better bobbins. These special cams are, like the standard warp cam, contoured so as to have only one point. However, the warp cam is of a regular shape similar to a heart, whereas the combination cams are designed to change the speed of the rail by a substantial ratio between the upward movement and the downward stroke. Generally, it is recommended that the ring rail will travel down fast and up slow. This change of speed lays the yarn on the bobbin, for one direction of the traverse, so that the coils are spread far apart and act only as binders to keep the closer coils from sloughing off during unwinding. For this reason, these cams are sometimes called non-

sloughing cams; they are in reality warp cams which have been modified to promote different traveling speeds of the ring rail from one direction of traverse to the other.

The combination wind is sometimes referred to as the long-filling wind because, like the filling wind, the traverse length is the same throughout the building of the bobbin. The difference is that the length of the traverse is so much greater than the filling wind. In the filling wind the cam has three or four points and therefore the rail moves through a cycle of up and down traverses three or four times, depending upon the number of points per revolution. As the ring rail will move through a traverse cycle for each point on the cam, and as the combination or warp cam has only one point, there will be only one complete traverse for each complete revolution of the cam.

Bearing in mind that the combination wind is very similar to the filling wind, the same setting instructions may be followed except that the length of the traverse and the taper will have to be determined and the builder adjusted to maintain these dimensions. Two marks are placed on the sample bare bobbin to mark the desired extremes of the traverse stroke or the highest or lowest positions of the ring rail for the bobbin to be built. Then a third mark is placed below the top mark, measured down from the top mark and indicating what the proper length of the taper should be. The length of the taper will be determined by the diameter of the ring to be used. The same rules which hold true for the filling wind also are in effect for the combination wind. That is, the taper will be the same length as the diameter of the ring when a $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ring is used and will become less than the diameter when the ring diameter is increased and more when the ring diameter decreases. The object is still to hold as much yarn on the bobbin as possible without incurring the danger of excessive snarling or sloughing when the yarn is unwound at the next process.

To set the builder, after determining the length of the taper, the same steps as for the filling builder are followed until the builder arm has been positioned horizontally, and the cradle has been adjusted so that the chain will pull the ring rail down to the exact bottom of the traverse with the chain wound on the drum gear and the point of the cam against the Pitman roll. With this setting fixed, turn the cam so that the heel of the cam is against the Pitman roll. This adjustment should bring the rail to the third mark which indicates the length of the taper. If the traverse goes above the mark then the segment on the upright arm of the cross shaft should be raised accordingly. If, on the other hand, the traverse goes below the mark then the segment should be lowered a proportionate amount.

The pick stand should then be set to give the required number of picks to fill the ring and raise the ring rail stroke to give the required length of taper. The ring rail should reach the top mark of the bobbin when the bobbin is completely filled with yarn, allowing clearance for the traveler between the bobbin and the ring. If the bobbin is full when the high stroke of the rail is below the intended top of the bobbin, meaning that the full potential bobbin length is not being attained, then a new test bobbin should be started using more picks. It is important that the full length of the bobbin be utilized as only in this way will the maximum amount of yarn be placed on the bobbin. This is important in increasing doffing intervals and machine efficiency. If, on the other hand, the ring rail reaches the

highest stroke on the bobbin before the ring is full, then fewer picks should be used when making the next best bobbin. The ring should be full when the highest stroke of the ring rail is on the top mark of the test bobbin. If so, then the taper will be the desired length. If the length of the taper is too short or too long, then it indicates that the length of the first layer was not properly determined or else that the builder was not set correctly. The first layer of yarn on the bobbin should be equal to the full length of the traverse minus the length of taper.

The warp wind differs from the filling wind and the combination wind in that the traverse length, or length of the stroke, is varied for each complete cycle of the ring rail. The warp wind is formed by laying the yarn from the top of the bibbin to the bottom for the first layer and then shortening the stroke for every successive layer. As each layer is shorter than the preceding one, and for all preceding layers, the final bobbin is formed with a full taper at the top and bottom. Therefore, whereas in the filling wind and the combination wind the problem is to maintain a fixed length of traverse and to gradually raise the position of the traverse at the middle of the bobbin and to gradually shorten the length of the stroke.

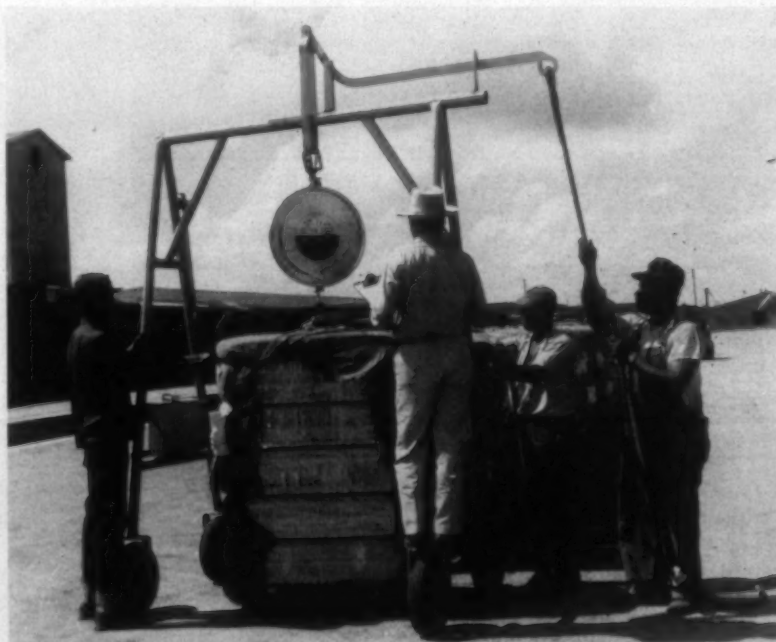
The warp wind is produced by using the warp cam, a plain chain roller or cradle assembly for the chain, and a warp rack on the builder arm. The warp rack takes the place of the chain drum gear used for the filling wind. The essential difference between the drum gear and the warp rack is that the drum gear unwinds the chain and gradually allows the ring rail to move upward while the warp rack is gradually brought in to shorten the length of the traverse. The shortening of the traverse is due to the fact that the warp rack acts as a lever, and as the lever is continually being shortened the total movement it produces

will be reduced. The warp builder is set by first placing a test or sample bobbin on any one of the spindles on the frame and then marking the points at which the top and bottom of the bobbin package should reach. The distance between these two points will determine, or will be determined by, the total length of the bobbin traverse, and constitute the length of the first or longest traverse of the ring rail. Having measured the extremes of the package or traverse stroke, the next step is to make a mark exactly half way between the two. This will be the center of the rail stroke from which the traverse will be shortened identically on both the top and the bottom.

With the measured and marked bobbin on the spindle, the cam should be revolved until the heel of the cam is against the Pitman roll. It might be well at this point to bring out the fact that many mills use three or four marked bobbins placed around the frame for making all builder settings. The test bobbins are placed at strategic positions around the frame, such as the foot end, center of frame, and head end on both sides of the frame, so that any variations in the position of the ring rails may be noted and corrected before the final setting of the builder. Having brought the cam into position, the builder arms should then be adjusted by moving the builder stand until the arm is horizontal.

The rack stop screw of the builder arm should now be set in full adjustment so that the rack will be as far in towards the center of the frame as possible. The advantage of having the rack as far in as the adjustment of this screw will permit is that the chain will be pulling at the smallest possible angle at the start of the doff. Then turn the cam until the point of the cam is on the Pitman roll.

The builder is now ready for adjustment in so far as traverse length and position is concerned. The rack is next



THE NEW DILLON COTTON SCALE was announced recently by W. C. Dillon of Van Nuys, Calif. The scale has a 20-inch diameter dial, a capacity of zero to 750 pounds and one-pound divisions.

Various types of lifting arrangements can be devised, such as suspension from any type of overhead support, chain fall, rope block and tackle, electric hoist, lever bar, etc. The application above is designed for yard use, with pointer indicating weight of bale the instant it is picked up from the ground.

wound out to its extreme outer position, to make the longest traverse stroke, and the length of the chain then adjusted to bring the top of the ring in line with the bottom mark on the test bobbin. After this adjustment is made the cam should be turned one-half a revolution so that the heel of the cam is against the Pitman roll, the position the cam will be in at the top of the stroke. As the chain has been used to adjust the traverse at the bottom of the stroke, the segment on the upright of the cross is used to set the builder for the upper length of the traverse. If the top of the rail stroke is below the top mark on the test bobbin then the segment should be lowered. To correct the stroke if the top of the ring is above the mark on the bobbin the segment should be lowered. The segment must be set to obtain exactly the desired length of the first stroke. After the stroke of the ring rail has been adjusted to the correct position the cam should be turned until the ring is in line with the center mark of the bobbin.

Now comes the part of the adjustment procedure which requires special care and accuracy. Wind the rack in slowly

while noting the movement or position of the ring in relation to its setting against the center mark on the bobbin. If the ring is drawn down lower than the center mark of the bobbins during the entire travel of the rack then corrections should be made by raising the builder stand. If the ring rises above the center mark then the adjustment should be made by lowering the builder stand. If the rail is drawn down when the rack is wound out half way and then rises back to the mark when the rack is wound out all of the way it indicates that the cradle stand or chain roller must be lowered. This procedure must be repeated until the warp rack can be wound out from the inner position to the outer without causing any movement of the ring rail. A builder set in this way will produce bobbins with equal and straight tapers at both top and bottom. The picks may then be set in the same manner as for filling and combination winds.

The next discussion, and the final one on the subject of builders, will discuss some of the lesser used types of winds, such as winds making concave and convex tapers. In addition, the causes of bad bobbins will be analyzed and remedies suggested.

How Joanna Cotton Mills Improved Opening Room Safety, Efficiency And Appearance

MARKED improvement in opening room safety and efficiency, through the use of modern equipment and intelligent planning, is reported by Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills. The acquisition of a Micronaire to grade cotton scientifically (the system of labeling cotton according to fineness), and an ingenious technique of feeding machines a balanced diet of expertly blended cotton all have combined to bring about notable opening room improvements and smoother running work throughout the plant.



This is not an unusual cotton mill opening room scene, and this is just how the Joanna opening room looked before the new system was put into operation.

In the past as many as 150 bales of cotton were often opened up and used to feed the blending machines at Joanna. This obviously created fire hazards, requiring careful attention to insure adequate protection from flash fires.

Quality of the blend of cotton sent to the picker room was greatly improved with the acquisition of a Micronaire, which scientifically checks the cotton entering the mill and accurately and economically grades each bale according to the fineness of the cotton. Though the coarse and fine fibers of cotton were put down in properly proportioned units and blended to give greater uniformity of operations throughout all departments of the mill, there was still some uneven running in the picker room because the blending machines were fed for 24 hours from bales of cotton placed on the floor during the day, and by morning the wide selection was exhausted. Also, most of the cotton fed at one time to the blenders would be from the tops of the bales—usually light and fluffy. As the tops were used and the center of the bale approached, the cotton became firmly packed; then the last of the bales would usually feed light, fluffy cotton again. Thus, a measure of unevenness still existed despite the accurate classification the Micronaire permitted—and the floors were still cluttered fire hazards.

To combat this situation a system of using five primary colors to denote various finenesses of cotton aided in the proportioning of cotton in the blenders. Sixteen machines, each bearing one of the five primary colors, were fed

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cotton from bales bearing a matching color, the colors being assigned according to fineness, ranging from coarse to fine. By use of the color system, placing the proper bale before the machine was a simple matter. Cotton from these machines was blended to give an average Micronaire reading of 4.35.

Introduction of a system whereby the blending machine would be fed from four bales of cotton—one of which was full, one three-quarters full, one one-half full and another only one-fourth full—provided the final step in producing a uniform blend of cotton at all times. This gave an even blend of fluffy top and bottom cotton with firmly-packed center-bale cotton in each machine. Instead of a disorderly mass of bales, there were neat rows of four bales on pallets before each machine. As the bale to the machine was used, the pallet was slipped out, the other three were brought forward and a new bale was placed behind them, again giving the graduated bales from one-quarter full through one-half and three-quarters to the full new bale. Replacing of bales is further simplified by an overhead carrier which picks up a bale from a storage area marked with the color denoting the fineness of the cotton and carries it to the opening line in which it is checked and then dropped in place by means of a chain hoist and special crane. As this process goes on around the clock, a uniform blend is produced night and day.

Thus, through the use of the best scientific methods the opening room at the plant has become a neat place, free of most of the previous fire hazards, which produces a uniform blend of high quality cotton resulting in better running work throughout the operations of the plant. Better housekeeping, safety, efficiency, and a high quality product all have been accomplished through the use of modern equipment and intelligent planning.

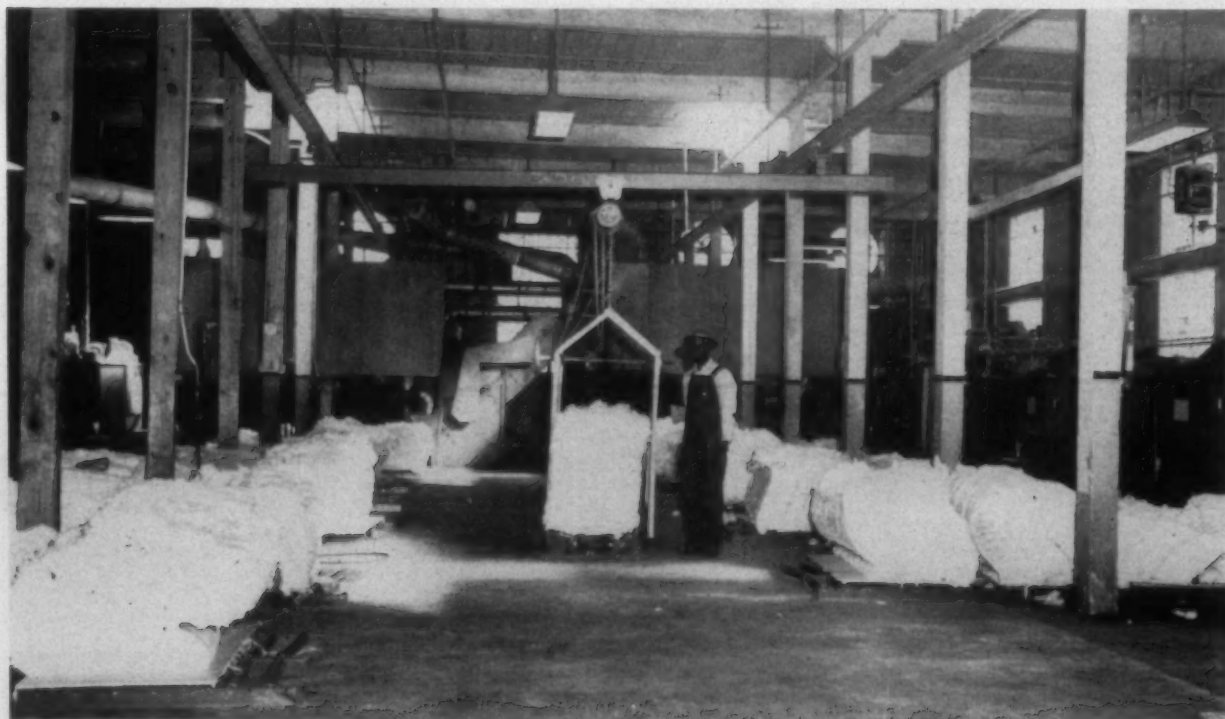
Cotton Yarn Distributors Elect Briggs

H. I. Briggs of John F. Street Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was elected chairman of the board of the Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors at the group's 37th annual meeting in New York City on Sept. 23. Frank E. Slack was named president, A. Prentice Welsh, secretary; Charles S. Schell of Schell Longstreth & Co., treasurer, and T. Ewing Montgomery, counsel. Directors: Mr. Briggs, Mr. Schell, Joseph C. Craig of Mauney-Steel Co.; Arthur M. Currier, Latta Currier Co., Inc.; Robert F. Eddy, Tillinghast Stiles Co.; Harry A. James, Cotton Yarns, Inc.; William J. Nixon, A. W. Archer Co.; Clifford S. Clark, Hyde-Rakestraw Co.; Clinton W. Dawson, Franklin Process Co.; Henry G. Harper, L. P. Muller & Co.; Joseph J. Klumpp, Joseph Klumpp Co., and Harold E. Thomas, Lanier Textile Co. Speakers at the meeting were Halbert M. Jones, head of the Carded Yarn Association and president of Waverly Cotton Mills; and William Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council of America.

National Cotton Week Scheduled May 11-16

National Cotton Week for 1953 will be held May 11-16, it was announced recently by the National Cotton Council. A comprehensive sales promotion, advertising and publicity campaign in support of Cotton Week activities will stress the traditional Springtime theme, "It's Cotton Time."

Paul M. Jones, council sales promotion manager, said Cotton Week posters and other display material will carry the slogan, "It's Cotton Time! Pick Cotton—Look Smart, Be Cool, Feel Fresh." Cotton Week, to be held for the 23rd consecutive year, is an annual merchandising event in which thousands of stores participate during a peak season for retail sales of cotton goods.



The "after" of the before-and-after treatment to the opening room at Joanna Cotton Mills Co.

Now you can be sure of CLEANER YARN...

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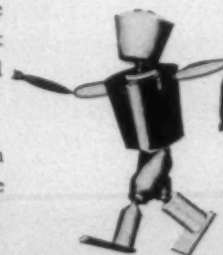
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WRITE FOR BULLETIN S1. Get all the information about how Uniflex Spindles make uptwisters produce more and better yarn at lower costs.



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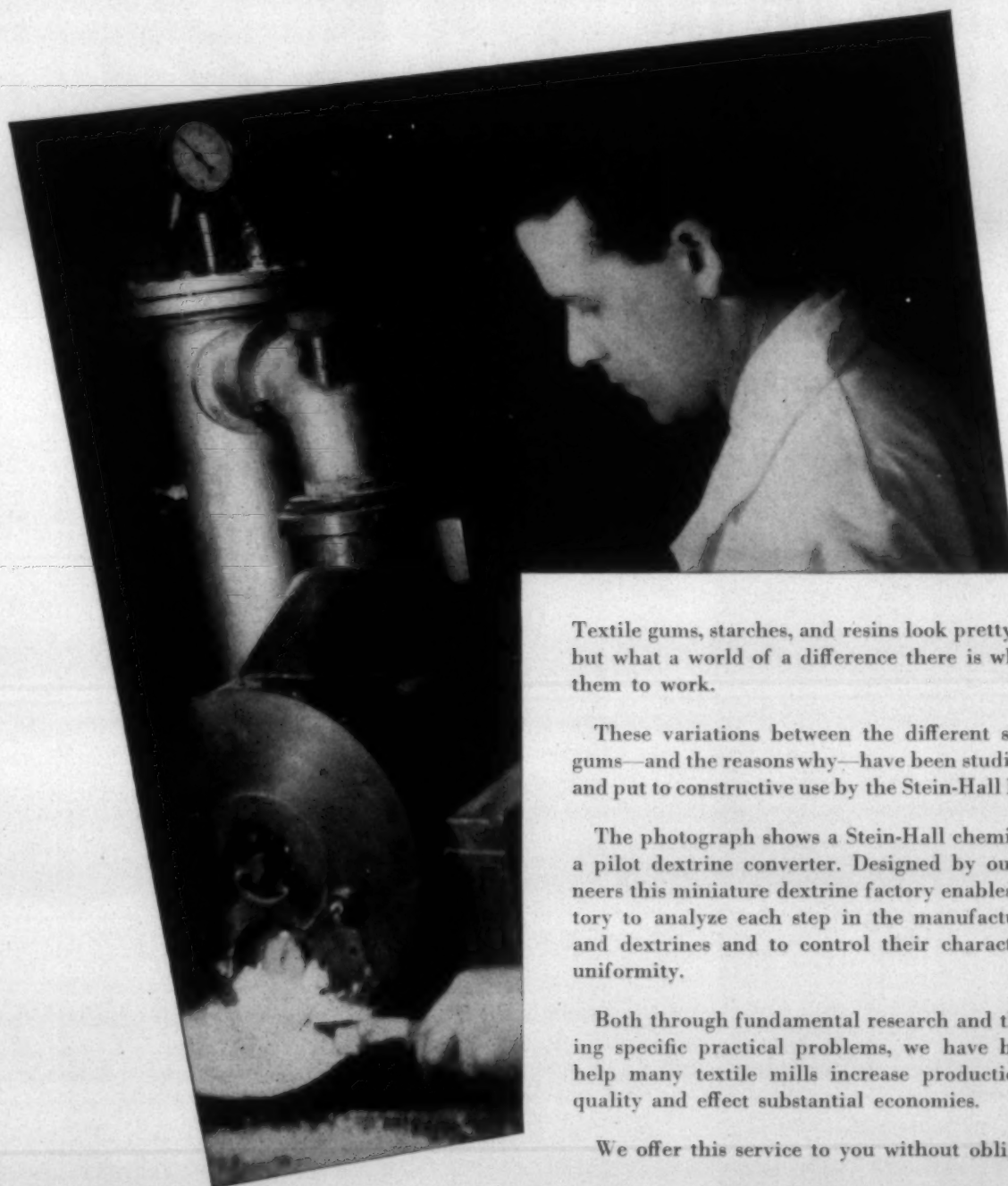
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Warp Preparation & Weaving

SO YOU WANT GOOD CLOTH!

By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 39 — Training Loom Fixers

THE writer has had much to say about co-operation among the employees on the job, and it is vitally important for the trainee, when he is first put on a section, to work in complete harmony and co-operation with the older loom fixers on the job. The instructor should impress the fact on the trainee's mind that he is not a loom fixer, but has been taught just enough for him to become a finished loom fixer provided that he is willing to furnish the necessary effort, and will adopt a friendly attitude towards all the other employees with whom he must come in contact on the job. Most mills are run on three-shift operation, and one of the best things the trainee can do when he is put on a section is to immediately contact the fixers on the other shifts on his section and tell them that he realizes fully that he is not a loom fixer, but that he intends to do his best and will appreciate anything they can do to help him. Of course the trainee should feel this way about the situation, and mean what he says. This will enlist the aid and good will of the older fixers on the job, and will greatly speed up the progress of the trainee.

Should the trainee fail to gain the aid and co-operation of the older fixers it would be very difficult for him to make the grade, because his fate is largely in their hands for the first several months after he is put on a job. The instructor and the supervisors should keep close watch on the progress of the trainee, and also do the necessary things to prevent the trainee from losing confidence in himself and his ability to learn and do the job, because if the trainee is turned loose and allowed to just ramble on his own at this stage of the game it is almost a sure thing that he will never make a first-class loom fixer.

After he has become a first-class loom fixer it does not mean that he has finished learning, because so long as he is interested in his work he can, and will continue to learn better ways to do the job; the loom builders are constantly changing and improving their machines, and adding new improved attachments to the older machines, and all this makes it necessary for the trainee to continue learning. But with the improved looms and various improved attachments to the loom certain fundamentals in loom fixing will remain just about the same so long as a shuttle is used to lay the filling yarn in the process of interlacing of the warp and filling yarns.

This being true, I would like to devote some time to some of the remote, but very troublesome jobs which usually cause most all loom fixers considerable trouble and worry, and usually make most of the seconds made on his section.

One thing that the trainee, and all loom fixers, should keep in mind at all times is that the driving mechanism, whether it be belt or motor should be kept in condition so that maximum speed is maintained on the looms at all times, because there are a number of parts on a loom which cannot function properly if the loom is running below the speed it has been set up to run. When using a belt drive the belts will become gummy and sticky and when in this condition it is impossible to obtain smooth operation of the loom. When this condition exists some loom fixers will put starch on the belt causing it to slip on the pulleys and slow down the speed of the loom. The use of starch on loom belts should not be tolerated, because it is only temporary relief and the belt is ruined in a short time by becoming hard and brittle, and when it gets in this condition it will slip on the pulleys, regardless of how tight it might be, and will soon have to be replaced with a new one. The belts should be treated at regular intervals with a good belt dressing.

Smooth and satisfactory operation can be obtained by the use of belts on the looms, but to do so they must be given the proper care and treatment at regular intervals. The supervisor should have the speed of all looms under his jurisdiction checked once a week, and should check all looms running below the required speed and have the trouble corrected. This is good economy.

Regardless of the type drive being used, a loom should start from standing position with the crank arms on bottom center without slamming off. If it will not start from this position the loom needs attention, and a number of things can prevent the loom from starting from this position—something about the driving mechanism slipping, the pick motion not properly set up, the shuttle not properly boxed in one or both ends, crank or cam shaft boxes being loose, protector rods and protector rod fingers not properly set, etc.

If the driving mechanism is slipping the shuttle cannot be boxed properly. Sometimes the fixer will have trouble boxing the shuttle because the shuttle will not go all the way up in the shuttle box, and if he loosens the box just slightly the shuttle will bounce, and if he tightens up on the check strap the shuttle will continue to bounce. This is caused by the binder spring having insufficient tension on it or the binder stud binding in the binder bushing. The back binder must work free of any binding or the shuttle cannot be boxed properly. If the shuttle does not box properly in both boxes the result will be mispicks, looms slamming off, etc. Mispicks are the cause of more seconds being made in fabrics woven on the Draper auto-

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

matic filling changing loom than any other imperfection. In fact, mispicks make more seconds than all other imperfections combined at many plants.

False Changes

False changes, or transfers, are another source of mispicks and thin places, and are sometimes very difficult to locate and correct unless the fixer knows how to go about it and what to look for. On the old type gooseneck shuttle feeler with the cutting knives attached to the feeler a false change will almost invariably make a mispick in the fabric a portion of the way across between the selvages, because on this type feeler the filling yarn will be cut from 12 to 18 inches from the eye of the shuttle, and when the shuttle is thrown back to the opposite end of loom this stand of filling yarn will trail the shuttle and be trapped between the warp yarn sheds, and thus prevent the filling fork from stopping the loom off.

A mispick made from the above source can readily be determined by a close examination of the fabric, because the end of the severed strand of filling will always be deposited about the same distance from the selvage of the fabric on the shipper end of loom, and by picking out this severed strand of filling and examining it it can be determined if it has been cut, because if cut the fibers will be even, and if broken they will not. More mispicks are made when using the gooseneck shuttle cutting device than when using the later improved Stafford thread device. But mispicks are made from false changes when using the Stafford device unless every part involved is kept in first class condition and adjustment, and this is impossible where so many parts and connections and split-second timings are involved.

With the Stafford device the strand of filling will be cut about one inch from the shuttle eye, and of course this makes it impossible for this strand of filling to be trapped between the warp sheds and make a mispick, but when the strand of filling is cut the shuttle is in the battery end of the loom and it must travel to the opposite end, without laying the strand of filling, and start back to the battery end before the filling fork can stop the loom off, and sometimes the shuttle will travel to the opposite box and the transfer be made before the loom stops. On a belt-driven loom the shuttle will always travel to the opposite end of the loom and the transfer will be made and the shuttle will invariably travel back to the shipper end before the loom comes to a complete stop. In this event the weaver will usually start the loom up without knowing that a mispick has been made, because he sees the shuttle threaded up and the strand of filling extending to the selvages. But in time the weaver will flag the loom for stopping off, and if the fixer sees a full bobbin of yarn in the shuttle he should examine the cloth to see if a mispick has been made; he can determine if it was made on a false change by examining the cutter knives, and if there is no cut strand of filling in the cutter knives it is sure evidence that a false change has been made. The reason there will be no severed strand of filling in the cutter knives is that the transfer was made when there was no strand of filling in place to be cut and held, because the strand of filling was cut on the false change.

Most false changes are made, regardless of the type shuttle feelers or cutting devices being used, by the shuttle going into the shuttle box on the battery end too late, and this can be determined by removing the shuttle and examining it. If the trouble is coming from this source the outer front wall of the shuttle will be scored, or marked by the tip end of the shuttle feeler. To correct this condition, check the pick motion on the shipper end to see if the pick is on time and the stroke on the stick properly adjusted, and also check the setting of the harness and the timing of the harness, as the harness sheds too high, or the sheds closing too early will retard the passage of the shuttle.

When weaving some of the heavier fabrics requiring tight warp tension, it will be found necessary to add more power to the pick, but this should not be done unless absolutely necessary. The shuttle not boxing properly, bouncing or not going all the way up, will cause the above mentioned trouble. Of course the entire filling transferring and thread cutting devices should be checked to make sure they are properly adjusted.

Another cause for false changes and mispicks is the bobbin disc failing to rotate properly. When the transfer of the filling bobbin is made from the battery into the shuttle the feed pawl is supposed to turn the bobbin disc enough to place another full filling bobbin in place for the next transfer, and if the bobbin is not placed in position the next effort for transfer will be made and the strand of filling will be cut and no full bobbin will be transferred into the shuttle.

The following things can cause this trouble: the bobbin disc binding or stuck on the bobbin disc stud (and in this event the disc should be removed from the stud and the stud cleaned and oiled), excessive wear on the feed pawl or feed pawl stud, feed pawl stud loose, bobbin in disc binding on the bobbin support, feed pawl spring broken or too slack, excessive wear on the ratchet teeth on the bobbin disc, bobbin stud loose or excessively worn.

Release Lever Links and Take-up Clutches

Nearly all Draper looms in operation are equipped with the worm, or positive drive take-up motion. This take-up has a clutch gear arrangement which is supposed to be disengaged by the release lever links when the filling yarn breaks to prevent thin places being made in the woven fabric. Very often the fixer will have trouble adjusting the release lever links so that the clutch gears will be disengaged. Provided the release lever links are properly adjusted, this trouble will be found to come from the following: the take-up roll, or some of the gears in the take-up chain of gears binding, or the stroke on the filling cam follower dog too short. The reason the binding of any of the take-up parts will prevent the releasing of the clutch gears is that before the clutch gears can become separated they must pull the entire load on the take-up a fraction of an inch forward, because the clutch gear teeth are cut at an angle to enable them to hold together and pull the load. And if the stroke on the cam follower, and cam follower dog is too short the release lever links will not have sufficient stroke on them to release the clutch gears. The stroke on the filling cam follower dog should be set so that the top of the cam follower dog will just clear the filling motion trip when it is on its extreme backward stroke. This adjustment must be made when the filling cam follower end is on the highest point of the filling cam.



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NOTES ON STRIPPING AGENTS

By A. CHEMASTER — Part Two

ALL formulations are based on the dry weight of the materials to be processed. These formulae can be changed easily to by weight on volume of baths when the ratio of the weight of materials to that of the processing bath is known.

Stripping formulae for cellulosic fibers (cotton and viscose rayon) follow:

Formula No. 1: Five to ten per cent sodium hydrosulfite powder. Two to four per cent mild alkali (soda ash, T.S.P. (tri-sodium phosphate), T.S.P.P. (extra sodium pyro phosphate). Lesser amounts of caustic soda flake or liquid may be substituted for the mild alkalis by adjusting for the same pH range on bath of nine to 11. Caution must be used as caustic gives a more harsh hand on material processed than when milder alkalis are used.

The use of one to three per cent various penetrative assistants in the stripping bath has been found desirable; these agents must possess good chemical stability plus the property of assisting the stripping chemicals in giving a clean level stripped bottom on processed material.

Some of the more desirable types of penetrative assistants for this purpose are: 1—Sodium alkyl aryl sulfonates (brand names: Nacconol, Santomerse, Mentor Beads, etc.) 2—Fatty condensation compounds (Igepon, etc.) 3—Sulfated fatty alcohols (Orvus ES, Duponol, etc.) 4—Non-ionic compounds (Triton, Igepal, Energetic, Sterox, etc.) 5—Buffered polyethers (Diazapon, Stablon, Levelene, Product BCO, etc.) 6—Stabilized amine condensates (Druso AC, etc.)

The leveling auxiliaries found most useful in an alkaline hydrosulfite stripping bath are the more stable type of non-ionic agents buffered polyether compounds. The use of one to three per cent of these agents in the bath for stripping of naphthols and vat dyed materials has become one of the more established procedures to insure level stripped bottoms for re-dyeing materials with vat and naphthol colors.

Alkaline hydrosulfite stripping operations are carried out most economically at temperatures ranging from 140° to 160° F. Stripping operations carried out at temperatures over 160° F. lose part of their stripping or reducing action on dyestuffs as hydrosulfites tend to break down and lose part of their value after 30 minutes at 160° F. in an alkaline bath (10-11 pH) and requires replenishing of the hydrosulfite to give the bath full stripping and reducing action.

Formula No. 2: Titanous sulfate compounds. Four to eight per cent titanous sulfate solutions (dependent upon strength of liquid). One to two per cent buffered polyethers or non-ionic agents. The titanous sulfate stripping

compounds can be used advantageously for special dyed goods that are resistant and not strippable with alkaline hydrosulfite baths, though precaution must be used by plant officials as these compounds will tender the cellulosic fibers unless care is taken in keeping amounts used to a minimum; time period and temperatures as suggested minimums.

This stripping formula is best suited on colors that will not strip clean with Formula No. 1 and the temperature of operation should be kept at 160° to 180° F., the bath not to be run longer than 30 to 45 minutes. The stripping bath should be followed by a mild alkaline rinse using soda ash or phosphate compound so as to leave the stripped goods in a neutral condition for redyeing, thus preventing spotting and streaking if goods were left partially acid.

The use of buffered polyethers or non-ionic agents is suggested as helpful in penetrating the material due to acid nature of bath as these auxiliaries are stable in acid baths of three to six pH and give excellent penetrative action at lower temperatures of 130° to 150° F. as compared to the less active and stable old types of auxiliaries which usually require temperatures of 180° F. to obtain satisfactory penetrative and leveling action on material under process.

Formula No. 3: Permanganate strip. The use of potassium permanganate-acid-bisulfite stripping formulations is considered too risky at the present time for regular stripping operations and can be used advantageously only on a modified basis as a partial strip or cleaning up formulation on dyeing and processing multifiber materials where it is necessary to have the cotton or viscose rayon show a "resist" white effect against the dyed acetate or nylon fibers.

This stripping formula will be considered in fuller detail under "cleaning up" formulations which is a modified form of stripping.

Stripping of Nylon and Acetate Goods

Formulations for stripping dyed nylon and acetate fibers are based on goods dyed with direct dyeing acetate dyes.

Formula No. 4-A: Sulfoxylate compounds. Five to ten per cent zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate; three to six acetic acid (56 per cent) or 1½ to three per cent formic acid; three to five per cent sulfate alcohols, alkyl aryl sulfonates, or fatty condensates.

Formula No. 4-B: Use same formula as 4-A except replace the sulfate alcohols, etc., with two to three per cent buffered polyethers or non-ionic agents. The scoured goods are entered into the stripping bath at 120° F. and run at 160° to 190° for from 20 to 60 minutes to obtain full bottom strip. On acetate blues, violets and other anthraquinone derived acetate colors a satisfactory strip for re-

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dyeing cannot be obtained unless all goods were dyed with the same color formula, thus giving same bottom base.

The usual handling method for Formula 4-A and 4-B follows: the scoured goods are given two or three hot washes to remove all traces of acid and stripping auxiliaries so as to give level redyeing results.

Formula 4-B will usually give a more level and uniformly stripped base bottom than Formula 4-A; the leveling assistants suggested for 4-B help to strip the acetate colors partially and more rapidly and uniformly than the usual type of sulfate alcohols, etc., listed for 4-A when used in with the sulfoxylate stripping compounds.

It has been observed in practice both in hosiery, piece goods and other dye houses that whenever several dyed lots of goods are to be stripped and reprocessed together then it is desirable to run formula 4-A or 4-B first and follow with Formula 5-A to obtain a uniformly cleaned base bottom for redyeing nylon and acetate goods.

Formula No. 5-A: Textone (sodium chlorite). Three to five per cent Textone; three to five per cent sulfate alcohols, etc. Enter treated goods at 120° F., raise to 180° F. and run ten minutes. Add two to four per cent acetic acid and run at 180° F. for 15 to 45 minutes to obtain complete strip as desired. Drain bath, rinse, add fresh bath using two per cent hydrosulfite and one per cent T.S.P.P. and run at 140° F. for ten minutes. Then after drain and hot wash goods are ready for redyeing.

Whenever nylon is being stripped, if water supply shows trace of iron it has been found desirable to replace the acetic acid with one-half the amount of oxalic acid. Great care must be taken to thoroughly remove all traces of oxalic acid from nylon as it sometimes tends to yellow redyed goods.

Formula No. 5-B: Three to five per cent Textone; two to three per cent polyether or non-ionic agent; two to four per cent acetic acid. Processing is same as for Formula 5-A.

Textone is the only agent yet found on a practical scale that will clean up a majority of acetate-dyed nylon and acetate goods but care must be taken in looking after the expensive stainless steel, etc., metal dyeing equipment after

this process has been used. Otherwise the metal will become corroded and pitted.

It has been found desirable to go direct to the manufacturers of Textone for their latest recommendations as well as to the metal fabricators of the dyeing machinery for methods of cleaning up traces of Textones from metal surfaces. The cleaning up may be carried out by "acid pickling" then scrubbing of the stainless steel equipment with steel wool brushes after Textone strip or bleach is used.

Cleaning Methods

There are several methods of cleaning up the acetate dye stained viscose or cotton. The ones listed below have been found to give the most practical value though a plant dyer must select only those acetate dyes that possess satisfactory stability to these cleaning up operations; otherwise the dyed acetate and nylon shades will be affected too greatly.

For cleaning Formula No. 3 (permanganate) the following methods are recommended: (a) one-fourth to one-half per cent potassium permanganate, one-fourth to one-half per cent sulfuric acid (conc.), one per cent polyether or non-ionic agent. Run 15 to 25 minutes cold, drain, wash cold, prepare fresh bath. (b) One-half to one per cent bisulfite of soda, one-fourth to one-half per cent sulfuric acid. Run at 120° to 130° for 20 minutes, drain, wash cold, add two per cent acetic acid to bath and run ten minutes, then drain, rinse and finish up dyed shade if satisfactory. (c) Hydrosulfite can be used in place of bisulfite with cleaner bottom white effect on certain acetate colors than the bisulfite treatment.

Formula No. 6: Hydrosulfite, low temperature. Apply two per cent hydrosulfite and run at 90° to 100° F. for 15 minutes, then wash at 120° F. to remove all traces of hydrosulfite before finishing.

Formula No. 7: Hypochlorite-hydrosulfite clean up. Four to eight per cent sodium hypochlorite solution (tea per cent chlorine). Run at 100° to 120° F. for 20 minutes, drain, rinse thoroughly and then add one to two per cent hydrosulfite and run ten minutes at 100° F. This should remove all trace of chlorine and helps give a cleaner bottom white on cotton or viscose. Give thoroughly good rinse to remove hydrosulfite before finishing.

Preview Of A.A.T.C.C. Convention & Exhibit

THE Statler Hotel in Boston, Mass., will be the stage Nov. 6-8 for the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists Textile Dyeing and Finishing Exhibit — 1952 National Convention, which is expected to attract textile scientists from all parts of the world.

Making a play on the initials of the national association (A.A.T.C.C.), "America Advances Through Creative Chemistry" has been adopted as the theme for the event. There will be 50

exhibitors occupying 84 booths for the display of a wide range of dyestuffs, chemicals and auxiliaries, synthetic fibers and fabrics constructed from these, laboratory and process equipment.

Exhibition hours are: Nov. 6-7, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and Nov. 8, 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon. Attendance is by convention registration. Student and plant groups with leader, however, are invited to attend on the two evenings and will not be required to register for

the convention or pay any fee. The leader will register once for his group.

A convention highlight will be presentation of the Olney Medal Award to Werner Von Bergen, director of research and control laboratories of the Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., the 1952 winner. The medal, honoring the memory of the late Dr. Louis Atwell Olney, is awarded for outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry. Presentation of the medal will be made at the luncheon session,

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Friday, Nov. 7. Previous recipients of the Olney Medal have been: 1944, Dr. Olney; 1945, Dr. Milton Harris; 1946, William H. Cady; 1947, Edward R. Schwarz; 1948, Harold M. Chase; 1949, Charles A. Seibert; 1950, Dr. George L. Royer; 1951, Raymond W. Jacoby.

The exhibits will be located in the Georgian Room and parlors on the Hotel Statler mezzanine. The following columns contain an alphabetical listing of exhibitors (name of firm, booth number, description of exhibit and representatives in attendance):

Alco Oil & Chemical Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. 139, 140

Exhibit: Vulcanol, latex compounds for coating pile fabrics; Alcogum, sodium polyacrylate type thickeners; Vulcasure, latex compounding chemicals; Foamtol, latex compounds for use in production of foam rubber.

In attendance: John W. Jordan (in charge), Arthur E. Jones, Jr., D. W. Robinson, F. M. Tolin.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (see National Aniline Division listing).

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York City. 130, 131

Exhibit: Complete line of American Aniline dyestuffs and textile specialties.

In attendance: J. J. Marshall, J. H. Orr, J. T. Bohannon, R. W. Brewer, E. K. Bush, R. I. Belton.

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists AA-BB-CC

Exhibit: Various pieces of testing equipment as well as display charts illustrating results produced in the various testing procedures.

In attendance: Dr. H. W. Stiegler and members of research staff.

American Bemberg (Div. of Beaunit Mills), New York City. 108

Exhibit: Various rayon yarns produced by Bemberg, featuring the new thick and thin and spun stable yarns; also fabrics made from these yarns.

In attendance: James C. Fortune, William H. Six, Ernest H. Benzing. **American Conditioning Co.**, Boston, Mass. 119

American Cyanamid Co. (Calco Chemical Div.), Bound Brook, N. J. 104, 105, 106

Exhibit: Calco's line of fast dyes,

with emphasis on required fastness properties for successful marketing of textile fabrics.

In attendance: Not specified.

American Dyestuff Reporter, New York City. 16

Exhibit: Publication.

In attendance: Myron D. Reeser.

American Optical Co. (Instrument Div.), Buffalo, N. Y. 135

Exhibit: The AO rapid scanning Spectrophotometer and other instruments of interest to the chemist and colorist.

In attendance: N. J. Blaiklock (in charge), R. J. Scott, W. E. Folland.

America's Textile Reporter, Boston, Mass. 132

Exhibit: Will provide information service to assist visitors.

In attendance: L. J. Miron (in charge).

Anderson Machine Shop, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass. 115

Exhibit: Demonstration of usages of Pacific evenness tester.

In attendance: Angus G. Anderson (in charge), James J. Anderson, Miss Rita Casby.

Atlas Electric Devices Co., Chicago, Ill. 136

Exhibit: Testing devices including the Fade-Ometer, Launder-Ometer and scorch tester.

In attendance: J. E. Norton (in charge), John W. Lane.

Bersworth Chemical Co., Framingham, Mass. 27, 28

Exhibit: Display of how the Versene chelation chemical can prevent iron stains on cotton goods.

In attendance: Not specified.

Calco Chemical (see American Cyanamid Co. listing).

Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co., New York City. 31

Exhibit: Dynel staple fiber and finished goods; new colors, new finishes and new Dynel blended fabrics.

In attendance: R. K. Kennedy (in charge), F. Rippner, F. C. King, H. Carolan, T. A. Field.

Catalin Corp. of America, New York City. 110, 111

Exhibit: Catalin textile finishing resins.

In attendance: R. A. Woodard (in charge), H. Krehbiel, L. L. Beck, V. W. Moss, W. T. Bell, S. A. Trezise, P. A. Krentel, E. S. Horsman.

Celanese Corp. of America, New York City. 4, 5, 6

Exhibit: Fabrics that benefit directly from the use of acetate; apparel and drapery materials as well as floor coverings will be shown; also Celanese products used in wet processing of textiles.

In attendance: Dr. A. F. Tesi (in charge), Dr. V. S. Salvin, Paul C. Duggan, George Ward, B. F. Pimentel.

Ciba Co., Inc., New York City. 17, 18

Exhibit: Institutional exhibit of Ciba vat dye and other dyestuff services to the dyestuff and textile industries.

In attendance: Raymond W. Jacoby, Chester M. Kopatch, Haven A. Morrison, Henry X. de Redon, Henry E. Stanley, Jr., John V. Geary, George L. Wyatt, Arnold G. Tew, John A. Harley.

Cravenette Co., Hoboken, N. J. 109

Exhibit: Water repellents for textiles; also aluminum coating for linings and other fabrics.

In attendance: Robert C. Hunzinger (in charge), Charles Avery, Fred Barbaro.

Custom Scientific Instruments, Inc., Arlington, N. J. 149

Exhibit: CSI test instruments for the textile industry including a wear tester, flex tester and flammability tester.

In attendance: H. J. Bultman, Jr.

Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich. 22, 23

Exhibit: Four silicones of interest to the textile industry; also display of Dow Corning silicone (Class H) electrical insulation and silicone lubricants and greases.

In attendance: F. L. Dennett, Bob Ford, Norton Foster, J. T. Duane, R. E. Knopf, C. E. Gibson.

E. F. Drew & Co. (Textile Chemical Dept.), New York City. 19, 20

Exhibit: Antistatic finishes, antistatic fiber lubricants and other items for the textile industry.

In attendance: J. P. Redston (in charge), R. H. Bishop, K. W. Hartmann, Dr. G. Zinzalian, L. W. Davis, W. A. Cummings, D. S. Chamberlin, W. H. Kirkpatrick, W. G. Paul, A. Troy, J. W. White, C. Schaeffer.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. (Organic Chemicals Dept.) Wilmington, Del. 24, 25, 26

Exhibit: Du Pont products for dyeing and finishing the newer synthetics.

In attendance: C. B. Harris.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Textile Fibers Dept.) Wilmington, Del. 7, 8, 9

Exhibit: Fibers and fabrics.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. 10, 11

Exhibit: Twitchell rayon, worsted and wool oils and oils for cotton finishing; complete line of fatty acids and derivations; plastolein plasticizers.

In attendance: R. F. Brown, V. W. Colby, N. A. Ruston, W. T. Meinert, W. H. Shields, H. T. Buckley, J. M. Washburn, Jr., J. W. Ritz, W. A. Colby, J. P. Clancy, T. L. Reilling, F. L. Ekstrand, A. C. Fusaro.

Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co., Stanley, N. C. 116

Exhibit: Laboratory dyeing machine suitable for both conventional and high-temperature dyeing; also laboratory unit of rotary hosiery and knit garment machine.

In attendance: G. H. Hacker (in charge), G. Lindner.

Geigy Co., Inc., New York City. 14, 15

Exhibit: Dyestuffs and Mitin durable mothproofing. featuring Iragalan dyestuffs.

In attendance: W. H. Turner, H. A. Keenan.

General Dyestuff Corp., New York City. 107

Exhibit: New developments in dyeing, with emphasis on dyeing of the new man-made fibers; also animated representations of the Williams continuous stock dyeing machine and of the Marhen process equipment.

In attendance: J. R. Bonnar (in charge), C. A. Bergman, W. R. Brandt, P. J. Choquette, J. H. Hennessey, L. S. Thompson, Dr. H. E. Hager, Dr. H. Luttringhaus, D. E. Marnon, E. Hansen, H. Hartnett, W. Dewing.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 113, 114

Exhibit: Hilton-Davis dyestuffs for wool, cotton, silk and the synthetics.

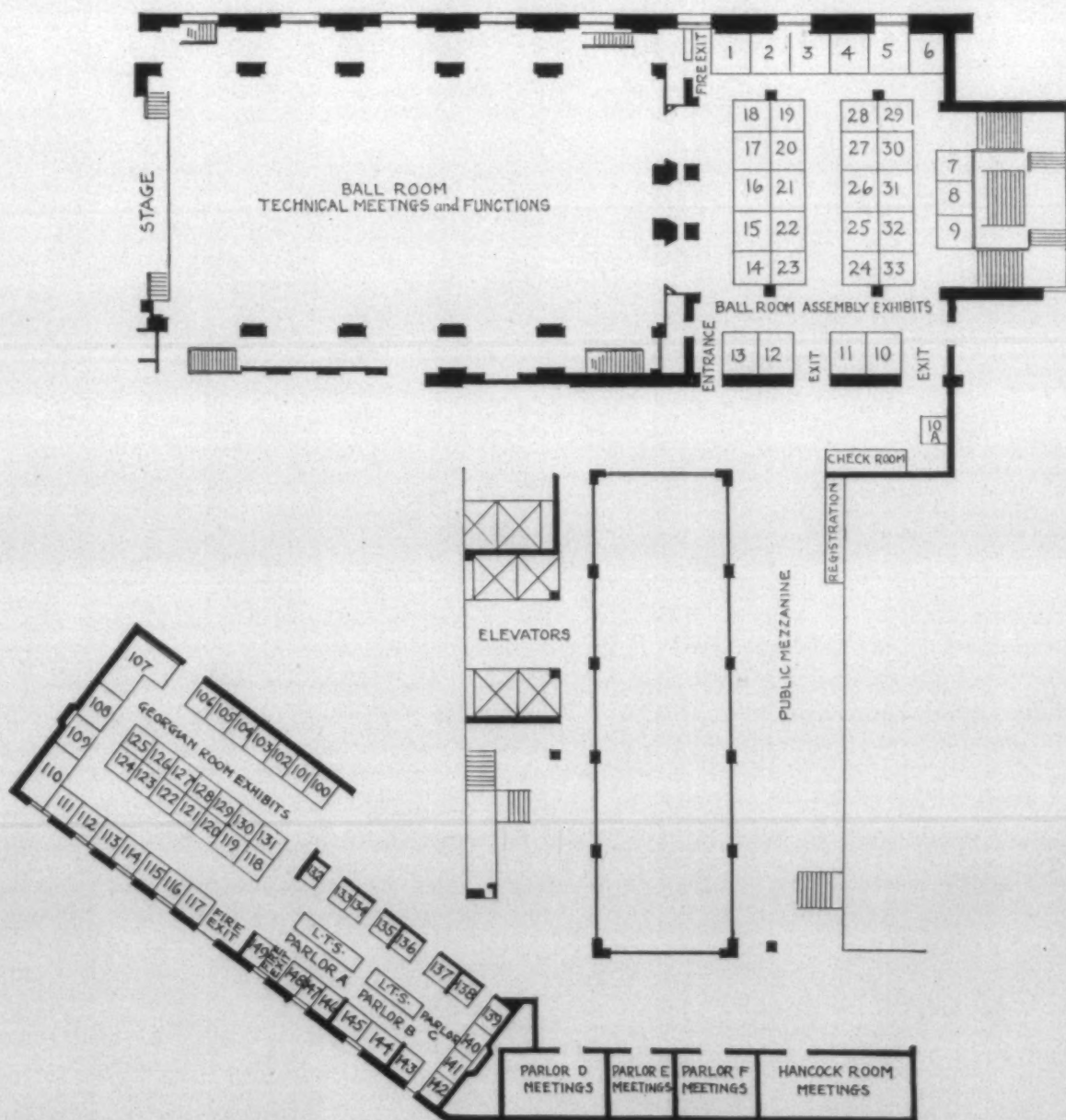
In attendance: Nelson S. Knaggs (in charge), W. Hersey Howard, Arthur S. Davis, P. C. Blackman, Jr., W. B. Uhler, E. Roper.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 108

Exhibit: Wetting agents and detergents; self-emulsifying wool oils featuring Sulfol No. 448; rayon softeners; warp size compounds and textile lubricants.

In attendance: C. B. Kinney (in charge), O. H. McClay, H. E. Peterson, Orum R. Kerst, H. G. Senning.

Instrument Development Laboratories,



Exhibition area and meeting rooms floor plan for 31st national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

BLEACHING, DYEING & FINISHING

- Inc., Needham Heights, Mass. 103**
Exhibit: Instruments for color measurement and control including Model B color-eye equipment, tristimulus computer, universal illuminator attachment and color-eye equipment process control by colorimetric means.
In attendance: George P. Bentley (in charge), A. R. MacDonald, C. A. Speas.
- Interchemical Corp. (Textile Colors Div.), Hawthorne, N. J. 120**
Exhibit: Pigment colors for printing and dyeing; acetate dyes; stabilized azoic dyes; fast-to-light direct dyes; metalized acid dyes; also the new Arigen pastes and Arilite dyes.
In attendance: Sales and technical personnel.
- Kelco Co., New York City. 144**
Exhibit: Materials printed with Keltex thickener paste.
In attendance: Francis Habersberger (in charge), John Politi, J. J. Sullivan, I. L. Blanchard.
- Textile Industries, Atlanta, Ga. 138**
Exhibit: Publication.
- Macbeth Corp., Newburgh, N. Y. 145**
Exhibit: Super color matching skylights; Nickerson-Hunter cotton colorimeter; Macbeth-Ansco Model 12 color densitometer; laboratory and industrial pH meters.
In attendance: Warren B. Reese (in charge), Norman Macbeth, Paul A. Celesia.
- Modern Textiles, New York City.**
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: A. H. McCollough.
- Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. 146, 147, 148**
Exhibit: General presentation of all Monsanto textile chemicals.
In attendance: William A. Lang (in charge), C. L. Jones, Jr., Chandler Holmes, J. E. Crawford, Jr., Walt Campbell.
- National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York City. 100, 102**
Exhibit: Scene-in-action flow chart, "The Aniline Story," which traces aniline through its intermediates to a wide range of end-products; display of unique weaves and prints by National Aniline customers, and an animated exposition of the use of Nacconol in wet processing of textiles.
In attendance: Albert E. Sampson (in charge), Frank W. Gainey, Michael E. Kehane, Thomas F. Tangney, John L. Waldon, Edward J. Allard, Richard Bayer, John E. Hirn, Sr., John E. Hirn, Jr., Francis L. Toher, C. C. Knight, E. W. Camp, R. Robertson, Wyss L. Barker, D. O. M. Morgan, Paul Sullivan, W. A. Holst.
- National Milling & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 122**
Exhibit: Soaps and detergents.
In attendance: W. Russell Harris (in charge), John J. Tomalino, Lester M. Rosenberger.
- National Starch Products, Inc., New York City. 141, 142**
Exhibit: Starches, dextrines, adhesives, resins.
In attendance: J. F. Fitzgerald (in charge), F. Greenwall, F. W. Bradley, H. C. Olson, J. J. Ducharme, W. H. Stone, E. J. Maslanka, I. L. Dowdee.
- Nopco Chemical Co., Harrison, N. J. 125, 126**
Exhibit: Antistatic chemicals for processing natural and synthetic fibers.
In attendance: Emily A. Taylor (in charge), Walter B. Morehouse, L. E. Rossiter, Ralph Schaubhut, Arthur Waldron.
- North American Rayon Corp. (see American Bemberg listing.)**
- Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., New York City. 133, 134**
Exhibit: Display of screen and roller print Fiberglas fabrics.
In attendance: R. J. Lasko (in charge).
- Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 123, 124**
Exhibit: Information on Triton X100, Acrysol A-1 and A-3, and Rhozyme LA, DX and PF.
In attendance: H. F. Travis (in charge), W. J. Thackston, H. F. Lawton, R. G. Thomas, R. V. Dugdale, W. A. Wardell, R. G. Lawrence, J. M. Chandler, T. G. Sloan.
- Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J. 32, 33**
Exhibit: Various chemicals for the textile industry.
In attendance: Howard C. Royce (in charge), Richard L. Jones, P. J. Wood, Arthur H. Finley, William Brown, C. Holweger.
- Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York City. 29, 30**
- Exhibit: Dyes, textile chemicals, finished fabrics.
In attendance: C. H. A. Schmitt.
- Seydell-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga. 129**
Exhibit: Seyco brand wet processing chemicals.
In attendance: Paul V. Seydel (in charge), Carl R. Blumenstein, David Meriwether.
- Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., New York City. 21**
Exhibit: Industrial lubricants, petroleum process products.
In attendance: C. J. Copley.
- Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, Tenn. 1, 2, 3**
Exhibit: Recent developments in acetate color fastness.
In attendance: Robert R. Moore (in charge), F. L. Bume, Chris Getsinger, Duncan Carmichael, George W. Wernz, George Hotte.
- Textile Age, Greenwich, Conn. 112**
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: A. P. Gumaer (in charge), D. H. White, C. S. Van Pelt, W. A. B. Davidson.
- TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte, N. C. 121**
Exhibit: Publications, directories.
In attendance: F. R. Carey, James T. McAden, Jr., Junius M. Smith.
- Textile World, New York City. 117**
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: William Buxman, E. D. Fowle, William B. Dall, A. W. Fisher, John White, R. L. Chisholm.
- Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. (Fiber Div.), Richmond, Va. 143**
Exhibit: Examples of Vicara in stock form, yarn form and fabric form illustrating variety of colors obtained on Vicara without use of special dyes.
In attendance: Carl C. Mattmann (in charge), William E. Backus, Frederick L. Young, A. G. Koos, Randall Hagner, John H. Karrh, Jesse F. Yeates, Jr.
- Virginia Smelting Co., West Norfolk, Va. 12, 13**
Exhibit: Chemicals.
In attendance: R. H. Israel.
- Wallerstein Co., Inc., New York City. 127, 128**
Exhibit: Illustrated reception booth.
In attendance: J. Andrew Clark (in charge), John C. Robertson, Frank A. Taberski, James J. Casserly.
- Warwick Chemical Div. of Sun Chemical Corp., Long Island City, N. Y. 118**

Emergency And Safety Instruments

By LEO WALTER, Consulting Engineer

STATISTICAL disclosures derived from the reports of inspectors in many industrial premises dealing with causes of accidents, are in general encouraging. Safety rules and regulations seem to be more obediently followed during the last years in most textile works and the reduction obtained in the number of industrial accidents is significant for the willingness of plant management to make working conditions not only more pleasant, but also safer. On the other hand, it seems that sometimes improved safety conditions make workers careless in two respects. They rely blindly on safety equipment and relax vigilance, and they are inclined to take greater risks in their daily tasks, and then accidents happen, of course, in spite of safety precautions, as statistics and reports prove.

Instances are, however, frequent in textile manufacturing where either unsuitable or inadequate safety gadgets have been installed, or where they are absent. The case histories of thousands of major or minor industrial accidents show time and again that either false economy, or ignorance about availability of simple safety gadgets is the cause of accidents. In the following, a brief survey of ways and means to apply emergency instruments and safety gadgets in textile manufacture should be given for the practical engineer. Some methods or gadgets might be better known than others, and obviously only a few typical examples of emergency instruments and safety gadgets can be dealt with. It is hoped, however, that one or the other suggestion might lead to improvements in practice.

Purpose of Emergency Installations

The purpose of emergency instruments or of safety gadgets is three-fold. Firstly, they draw the attention of the operator to any unusual occurrence by means of visual or acoustic signals which may be at or near the spot where the plant equipment operates, or they may be remotely located on a central alarm panel. Secondly, safety gadgets might shut down the plant automatically, and sound an alarm at the same time. Thirdly, a safety gadget may just protect the worker against an accident by forcing him to obey certain precautions, for example by means of inter-linked levers or relays, as in the case of machine guards, and other safety gear.

Most industrial measuring instruments, such as pressure or temperature gauges, lend themselves to addition of alarm contacts for either sounding a bell or a horn, for switching on or off of signal lights, or for simultaneous acoustic plus visual alarm. By using a limit contact on a dial instrument in form of a maximum, or a minimum, or

of a maximum plus minimum contact (see Fig. 1) an alarm can be given as desired. Instruments can thus fulfill two purposes, namely, to measure and to limit a process factor to safe values. Many types of recording instruments can also be equipped with alarm contacts, a fact which is sometimes overlooked by the users of instrument recorders. It frequently seems wise when ordering a new instrument to have it fitted with limit contacts for alarm purposes, and examples will be given later. In the case of recording instruments, however, it may sometimes be more advisable to fit in addition to the recorder an independent non-indicating alarm instrument, especially in instances where automatic control is concerned. For one reason or another an automatic controller might fail, or work less accurately, and an independent alarm would come useful to disclose this deficiency at once. Under certain conditions it can be advisable to check the performance of a non-indicating simple regulator by means of an independent recording instrument fitted with a maximum alarm contact. As an example, Fig. 2 shows dye vat control by means of a self-actuated Sarco temperature regulator with a dial contact instrument, giving a remote alarm in case of emergency, i.e., overboiling or excess temperature.

Central Alarm Panels

The main precaution in the use of individual alarms in the plant is to keep metallic contacts in perfect working order, and see that tilting vacuum mercury contacts move freely. Where a greater number of alarm contacts have been installed it seems good practice to sound one powerful bell or horn from any contact, and to locate all signal lights on a central alarm panel to which the supervisor can refer to identify the source of alarm. Where large instrument panels for automatic plant control are installed (Fig. 3), it is the usual practice to have the signal lights installed adjacent to each instrument on the front of the panel.

The use of safety gadgets can be individual, such as for electromotors, for fans, pumps, etc., where thermal overloading automatically stops the motor to prevent overheating. The well-known Spencer disc, for example, is a small bimetallic circular plate, which bends in a snap-action manner if ambient motor temperature exceeds a certain limit. This movement then cuts out the current, and avoids burning out of the motor windings. The number of designs of electric relays which are fitted near the point of protection for tripping if electric load becomes excessive, is very great and cannot be described in this brief survey.

The textile plant engineer is often faced with the problem

of making sure that in case of faulty operation of a heating plant, or in the event of failure of an automatic gear or regulator an alarm signal warns the operator or stoker that something has gone wrong. Flame failure devices on oil or gas-fired central heating boilers, alarm whistles for low boiler water level, the use of open tundishes for observing overflows from overhead tanks in case of failure of a float valve are only a few of the more common precautions to be taken. The installation of an instrument panel in a boilerhouse serving for checking central heating operation for a very large building or for a factory generating process steam embraces today not only multi-point thermometers with selector switches, but also alarm schemes where excess temperature in one or two key rooms, and/or in calorifiers or air heater batteries come into operation.

Fig. 4 shows an alarm scheme where excess temperature is not only indicated by an indicator controller on the instrument, but is also emphasized by an audible or visible alarm. Identification is facilitated by different colored signal lights, and by differently tuned Klaxon horns. The control instrument shown incorporates one three-electrode switch, but sometimes two or three mercury switches are used at different setting. It is thus possible to obtain preliminary warning, or actual alarm, or automatic shutdown of plant in case of danger. For water level alarm in remote overhead tanks, floats can be mounted on a vertical rod, or they can

ride on the rod, or hang on a counterbalanced chair, and actuate a float switch, mounted on top of the side wall of the tank. Many common emergency devices, such as relief valves, vacuum breakers and others do not lend themselves to an identifying alarm, but simple dial contact instruments located nearby will produce emergency signals.

Well-known safety items are Micro-switches for cutting out electric current in case of mechanical over-run, or of inadvertent stoppage of a moving part and the like (Fig. 5). Many a trouble would have been limited to a stoppage without causing further damage or inconvenience if one or several of these inexpensive and easily installed automatic switches would have been incorporated in a plant layout. For example, in the case of a conveyor dryer it is possible to stop heat input instantaneously by connecting a Micro-switch to a magnetic valve in the steam supply to the heater. Stoppage of the conveyor band due to motor trouble, etc., would inevitably cause development of excess heat, and it might be advisable to limit heat input in accordance with conveyor movement, before a thermostat acts, which latter might only occur after a certain time lag.

Micro-switches, having lever snap action, lend themselves also to very many applications in heating, ventilating and air conditioning installations where one end position of a moving appliance has been reached, and where this involved closing down of another movement. For example, a fan motor has to be closed down if an air damper reaches its closed position; or a standby pump has to cut in, in

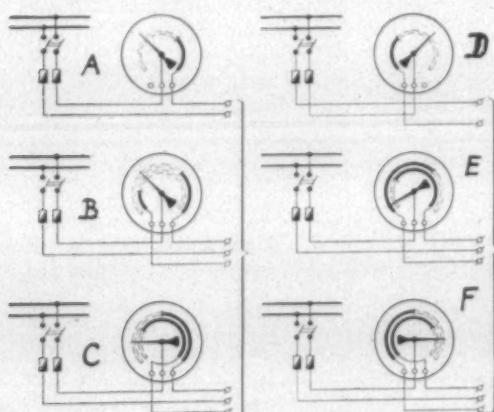


FIG. 1

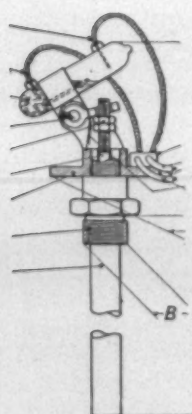


FIG. 6

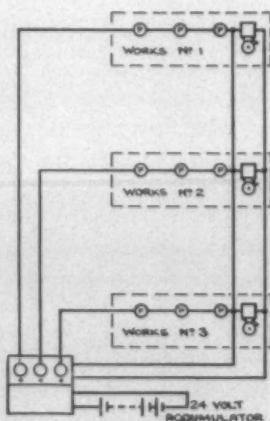


FIG. 7

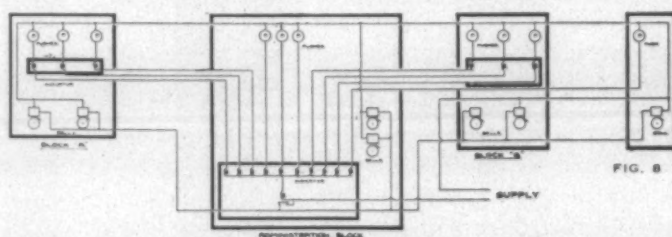


FIG. 8

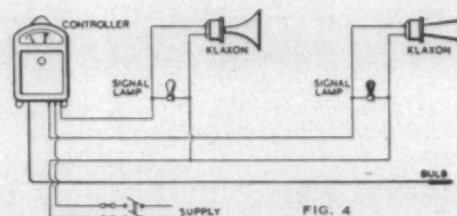


FIG. 4

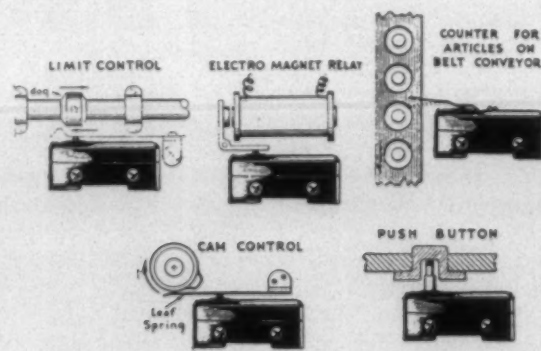


FIG. 5

Fig. 1—Various contact arrangements for alarm dial instruments, with maximum and minimum contacts. Fig. 5—Various forms of Micro-alarm switches. Fig. 4—Contact instrument and electric circuit for audible and visible alarms. Fig. 6—Immersion limit temperature switch gives alarm with too-high temperature of dye liquors. Fig. 7—Fire alarm closed circuit installation. Fig. 8—Central fire alarm panel with auxiliary repeater panels.

case of failure of the main pump. The use of surface types (clamp-on) thermostat switches in form of limit controls is also widespread. For example, a mercury switch type clamp-on thermostat prevents operation of unit heater fans when there is no steam or hot water in the heater coil, thus preventing the unit heater "blowing cold." Another fan safety cut-off switch is designed to stop fan operation whenever the temperature in an air heating duct rises to a point which indicates the presence of a fire. This immersion duct limit switch requires manual resetting following shutdown in order to again start the fan motor. In large ventilating or air conditioning systems indication of excess pressure loss of air filters by means of sensitive differential manostats with alarm contact will draw the attention of the plant operator for the need of cleaning a filter.

The cost of signal instruments or shutdown gadgets is often considered too high in view of long periods of inactivity, but a single prevention of spoilage of a batch of goods can repay tenfold the capital outlay. The writer recalls more than one such incident, where the use of alarms would have saved a great amount of money. For example, in a textile plant a family thermometer caused overheating in a carbonizing apparatus for piece goods, and where spoilage occurred to several pieces of fabric, before the over-temperature was noticed.

Alarm signals can also save heat and fuel, if intelligently applied. For example, let us assume that a pressure vessel using steam is subjected to excess pressure and the safety valves starts blowing off for a while, until the plant operator corrects steam supply pressure. The cost of several blow-offs in steam and fuel would have warranted the use of a pressure gauge with alarm contact, set slightly below the critical blow-off pressure in order to warn the plant operator in advance that steam might be wasted soon, if no action is taken. Numerous instances could be given where simple alarm gadgets are requested for safe plant operation. There is practically no manufacturing process without some limit in temperature where the use of a simple alarm gadget would not increase the safety of process and plant (Fig. 6).

It is sometimes surprising to find fittings or other gadgets in operation without any indications as to their correct position. This applies for innumerable valve spindles, shafts of machinery, position of air dampers, and the like. How this absence can produce loss of life has been demonstrated in a most lamentable manner in large fires, whereby many lives have been lost.

A survey on safety gadgets would be incomplete without mentioning fire alarm gadgets briefly. The best fire fighting equipment and the most efficiently trained personnel are useless if the alarm is given late. Fully automatic sprinkler systems are, of course, the best means for preventing fire from spreading. Various types of reliable fire alarm systems have been developed for immediate warning, because with every minute that elapses between outbreak and detection the possibility of getting it under control with fire fighting appliances becomes smaller. The problems for any fire alarm system for larger buildings are, not only to sound the alarm, but also to indicate on a central alarm panel the exact location. It is often also essential that machinery be stopped in case of emergency, that fire safety doors are operated, that lighting is switched on or off, and that processing of explosive materials is automatically stopped. Open and closed electric circuits are used in fire alarm systems, whereby the closed circuit has the advantage of self-testing

all the time, by means of a fault signal. Fig. 7 shows a typical closed fire alarm circuit for a larger plant. A separate line circuit is used for each alarm indicator and a code ringing device on the central panel can give additional information on the location of outbreak. A mimic diagram panel showing the factory plant layout with inserted alarm signal lights can also be used for quick location, or a luminous type of alarm cubicle can be installed, having rows of signal lamps with identification tabs beneath, and an audible master alarm. Where several factory blocks or

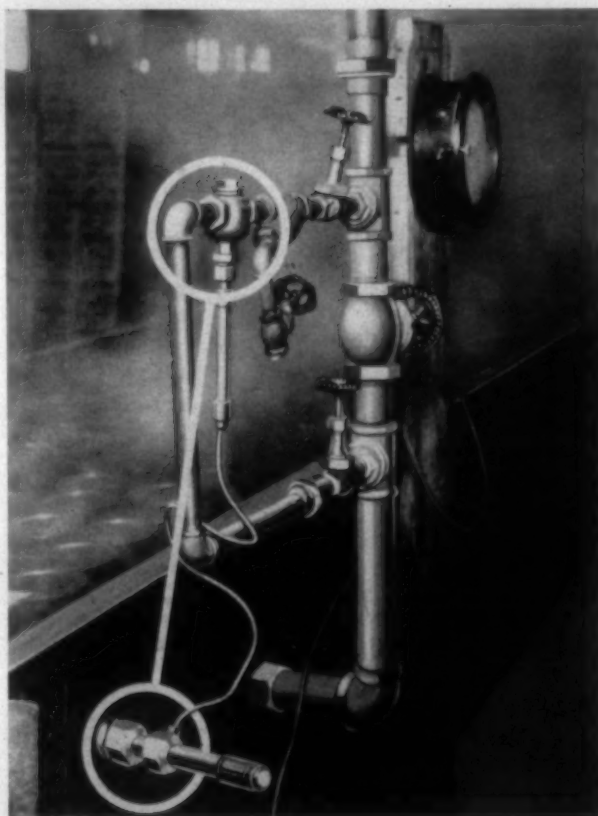


Fig. 2—Self-actuated temperature controller and contact alarm instrument on process vat.

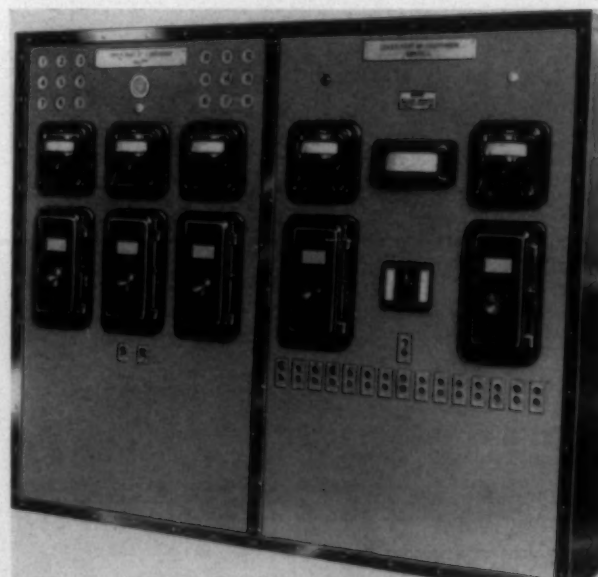


Fig. 3—Alarm lights on instrument panel.

buildings are spread over a wider area, it might be advisable to centralize all alarm indicators and audible signals on a central alarm panel in the night watch room of the administration block. Fig. 8 illustrates an alarm system using repeat indicators for two blocks, a garage building and for an administration block. Both blocks have their own alarm indicators, but fire calls are repeated at the central panel, which also serves the detached garage. The number of thermostatic devices designed for automatic detection of fires is limited by approval from the authorities concerned, and also influenced from rules set up by insurance companies.

Periodic Inspection and Testing

Preventive maintenance of emergency gadgets and of alarm systems is obviously essential for any workable protective installation. An inspection schedule must be worked out in detail for such systems for test operation at regular intervals. The importance of the operation protected and the possibility of failure will determine frequency of inspection tests. A monthly test will usually suffice for normal working conditions, but fire alarms or motor protective gear might require more frequent inspection. The best way of testing is to simulate operating and emergency situations, but sometimes artificial energizing of the alarm gear will have to be carried out. To appoint a reliable experienced engineer or mechanic as supervisor of all alarm and emergency gadgets is a wise precaution. His test reports should go to the top management as well as to each department head.

20th National Power Show Dec. 1-6

Every going industry is included in the scope of the 20th National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, which will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York, Dec. 1-6 under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The event coincides with the A.S.M.E. annual meeting, and many of the exhibitors at the show will exemplify subjects under discussion by the engineers.

The exposition covers all branches of the field of power from the conversion of energy into fluid forms, such as heat, light, flowing water and steam, as well as hot, cold and compressed air, to its application in moving mechanisms. It includes the conversion processes themselves, such as the combustion of fuels, generation of electricity and the operation of heat exchangers, pumps and blowers; distribution in transmission lines and pipelines, and it includes all the many applications within the industrial plant, through wires, piping, shafting and belts, whether or not it generates its own power or buys it from a public utility.

Attendance is limited to persons having a professional, scientific or personal interest in the exhibits. Visitors are admitted by invitation and registration, but without registration fee, while the general public is excluded.

Exhibitors numbering more than 300 will occupy three floors of the palace to the last available space. Many are specialists who confine themselves to a single type of product, though that may be shown in a range of sizes and patterns adapted to different applications. Others will stage

displays incorporating a dozen or more different associated products.

Major exhibit classifications include: Power plant equipment, power transmission equipment, electrical, heating and ventilating and air conditioning equipment; also materials handling equipment, safety, building construction, plant maintenance, and equipment for research and testing.

Advisory Committee For Air Conditioning Show

Organization of the advisory committee for the 11th International Heating and Ventilating Exposition has been completed as preparations for the next and largest of all air conditioning expositions are rounded into form. The display, which is to be held at the International Amphitheatre in Chicago, next Jan. 26-30, has expanded from the huge first floor and arena into the entire north wing of the second floor.

The exposition is being held under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in conjunction with the society's 59th annual meeting. Heavy attendance is promised from the entire United States as well as significant representation from the free countries in all parts of the world.

Representation on the advisory committee of the exposition is shared by the sponsoring society and a number of engineering societies and trade associations in related fields. Ernest Szekely, president of the A.S.H.V.E., is chairman of the group. Other members representing functional and territorial interests of the society are: Reg. F. Taylor, first vice-president, A.S.H.V.E.; M. K. Fahnestock and John W. James, members of the council; I. W. Cotton, chairman, committee on research; S. R. Lewis and A. C. Willard, past presidents; M. W. Bishop, president, Illinois Chapter; H. R. Limbacher, president, Western Michigan Chapter; John A. Lofte, president, Wisconsin Chapter; W. A. Kuechenberg, general chairman, 59th annual meeting. Also, J. M. Frank, B. H. Jennings, F. P. Keeney, R. W. Keeton, M. D. and L. G. Miller.

Representatives of the co-operating groups are the following committeemen: William B. Henderson, executive vice-president, Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Machinery Association; William B. Watterson, president, Air Filter Institute; Charles E. Bennett, president, American Gas Association; Carrol A. Farwell, president, American Institute of Consulting Engineers; Edward Simons, president, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers; F. W. Earnest, Jr., president, Anthracite Institute; Andrey A. Potter, president, Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.; William M. Murray, Jr., president, Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association; R. E. Ferry, general manager, Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers; Charles M. Gray, manager, Insulation Board Institute; R. A. Watson, president, National Association of Fan Manufacturers, Inc.; W. D. Redrup, president, National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association; T. A. Crawford, president, Oil-Heat Institute of America, Inc.; R. A. Locke, president, Steel Boiler Institute, Inc.; L. C. Dubs, president, Stoker Manufacturers Association; Ovid W. Eshbach, president, Western Society of Engineers.

Since its inception the exposition has been managed by the International Exposition Co., with permanent headquarters in Grand Central Palace, New York. Charles F. Roth is manager and E. K. Stevens, associate manager.

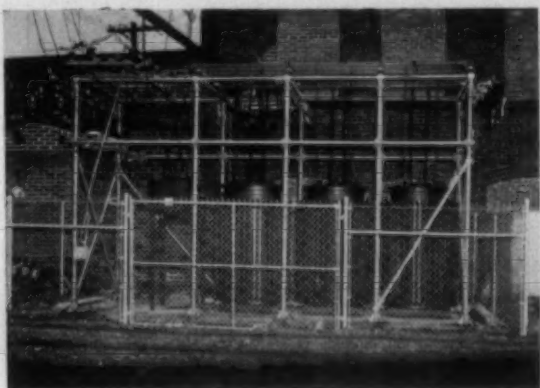


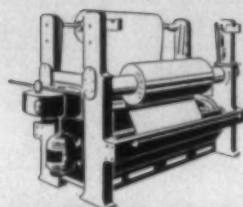
Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

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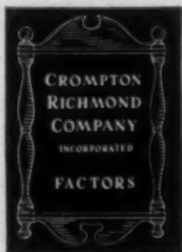
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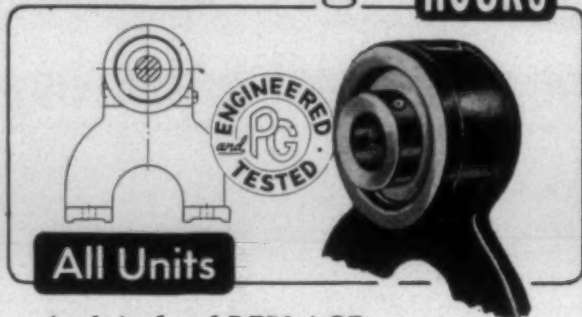
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PERSONAL NEWS

Philip F. Gilman has been assigned to the industrial sales staff of Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y., and is now making his headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Gilman formerly worked in the company's application engineering department.

Saul F. Dribben, president of Cone Mills, Inc.; J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board of Burlington Mills Corp.; and Albert H. Bullwinkle, secretary of Bachmann-Uxbridge Corp., recently were honored by the Textile Veterans Association as "Men of the Year." Each man was presented with a scroll reading: "In recognition and grateful appreciation of his outstanding devotion to the cause of humanity, as demonstrated by his unselfish efforts in the fields of civic and philanthropic endeavor."



Russell B. Newton (*left*) recently resigned as president, treasurer and chairman of the board of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. Basil D. Browder, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, was elected executive vice-president and Frank Talbott, Jr., vice-president and corporation counsel, was elected board chairman. The office of president was left vacant. Mr. Newton said he "has no future plans."

E. Hanes Rogers of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., recently was promoted to the newly-created position of sales engineer. Mr. Rogers will co-ordinate product developments between the engineering and sales departments in Atlanta and in the branch plants throughout the country.

John Cumnock has become associated with James Talcott, Inc., factors, and will represent Talcott soliciting factoring accounts in North Carolina, Tennessee and the Virginias.

R. W. Fagin of Gastonia, N. C., is now overseer of carding at United Spinners Corp., Lowell, N. C.

Walter E. Greer, Jr., has been elevated from vice-president to executive vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Greer has been with Burlington Mills since 1945. A native of South Carolina, he is a graduate of Furman University and began his textile career with Judson Mills at Greenville. . . . E. R. Zane, certified public accountant of Greensboro who

specializes in taxes and corporation finance, has been elected to the Bur-Mil board of directors.

John H. Spencer, retiring manager of the Greenville, S. C., branch of Barber-Colman Co., was honored recently by the Greenville Civitan Club by being named its "Citizen of the Month." Mr. Spencer has been living in Greenville since 1907 and has been with Barber-Colman 47 years.

Herb Hattaway has succeeded W. A. Rhyne as general overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at Flint No. 1, a unit of Burlington Mills Corp. at Gastonia, N. C. Mr. Rhyne resigned to become plant manager of Hadley-Peoples Cotton Mills at Siler City, N. C.

Aubrey Mauney, secretary and treasurer of Kings Mountain (N. C.) Mfg. Co., recently was re-elected secretary of the Lutheran Brotherhood of America.

Frank H. Neely, former vice-president of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and consulting engineer to the textile industry, Sept. 30 was presented the 1952 Henry Laurence Gantt Medal for "distinguished achievement in industrial management as a service to the community." The award was made at a special luncheon held in conjunc-

tion with the Fall personnel conference of the American Management Association. Mr. Neely is now chairman of the board of Rich's, Inc., Atlanta.



Joseph Bowler, Jr., Southern agent for Allen Beam Co., New Bedford, Mass., recently was called to active duty with the United States Army. Mr. Bowler covered the Southern territory for Allen Beam Co.

John P. Remensnyder has been elected to the newly-created office of chairman of the board of Heyden Chemical Corp. and Simon Askin has been elected president. Barrett Brown, partner of R. W. Pressprich & Co. was elected a director to take the place of Dr. Donald B. Keyes who has resigned. Mr. Remensnyder, who has been associated with Heyden for over 32 years, became president in January, 1950, and served as vice-president and director of the corporation from 1944 to 1950. Mr. Remensnyder is chairman of the board and a director of St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., of Montreal, Que. Mr. Askin, who has been associated with Heyden since 1943, has served since



SMILES ARE EXHIBITED by Charles C. Frye, vice-president and general manager of Lakeside Mills, Inc., Guntersville, Ala., and Miss Betty Sanderson, Marshall County Maid of Cotton, on the occasion of company barbecue, during which service pins were presented to 214 long-service mill personnel. In addition, nine village families received prizes in the mill's annual home-yard-garden contest.

PERSONAL NEWS

1948 as vice-president in charge of industrial relations and purchasing and a director of Heyden. Mr. Askin also has served as president of American Plastics Corp., a Heyden subsidiary, since 1948.



George S. Fabel (left), formerly vice-president, has been elected president of the Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J. Mr. Fabel succeeds Fred E. Schluter, president since 1935, who resigned to devote more time to outside interests. Mr. Schluter will continue as a director of the company. Mr. Fabel has been with the company for over 30 years. For several years he served as vice-president and general manager of Southern Asbestos Co., a Thermoid subsidiary at Charlotte, N. C. He was elected a vice-president of Thermoid last Spring.

Vice-President B. P. Barnes of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., recently was honored by the Mercerizing Plant supervisory group when he was presented an appreciation scroll. Mr. Barnes has been associated with Dixie since April 15, 1922.

George O. Porter has joined Mooresville (N. C.) Mills as superintendent of card-

ing, spinning and weaving, a recently-created position. A native of Greenwood, S. C., Mr. Porter previously was connected with Borden Mills at Kingsport, Tenn., and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Minot K. Milliken has been elected treasurer of Deering, Milliken & Co. Mr. Milliken has been vice-president in charge of the woolen, worsted and blended fabrics sales division of the company.

Earle Mauldin, Jr., office manager of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp., has been named assistant secretary of Riegel. He will continue as office manager at Ware Shoals.



R. E. Horsey has been named vice-president in charge of sales for Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., and its affiliate, the Sindar Corp. This appointment consolidates the sales management of both companies. A graduate of Case Institute of

Technology, Mr. Horsey joined the Givaudan organization in 1943 as manager of its industrial products division.

Allen L. Mills, Jr., has been elected to the board of directors of Paola Cotton Mills, Inc., Statesville, N. C., to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Allen L. Mills, Sr. Lonnie N. Mills, formerly president, was named secretary, treasurer and general

manager for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Mills and Allen L. Mills, Jr., was elected president succeeding Lonnie N. Mills for the unexpired term of this office.



Ronald E. Kinney, Jr., who has been with U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. since 1949 as sales representative for the middle Atlantic states, has been appointed sales engineer to serve all primary manufacturers of man-made fibers and non-filament yarns. He also will contact machinery manufacturers allied with the synthetic field as co-ordinator of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. developments in cooperation with that branch of the industry. Before joining U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Mr. Kinney was assistant purchasing agent for James Lees & Sons Co.

H. D. Whitener, general superintendent and a director of Rex Mills, Inc., Ranlo, N. C., recently was elected vice-president of the firm.



Leon J. Dunn, assistant to the executive vice-president of Vee-der-Root, Inc., was one of eight individuals in the field of employer-employee relations invited to make a four-week tour of West Germany. Mr. Dunn left the

U.S.A. by air Sept. 28 and will return, also by air, the latter part of October.

Richard W. Murphy, on leave as manager of the national accounts department of the National Cash Register Co., has been appointed assistant administrator for the textile, leather and specialty bureau of the National Production Authority.

OBITUARIES

Erskine E. Boyce, 57, who gained wide recognition in the textile industry when he perfected and developed the weaver's knotter which carries his name, died Sept. 30 at his home in Gastonia, N. C., after a long period of declining health. Mr. Boyce was for a number of years associated with A. B. Carter, Inc., of Gastonia, which manufactures the knotter, and at the time of his death was president of the Thomas & Howard grocery chain. Surviving are his father, his wife, one daughter, a brother and four sisters.

George I. Boyd, maintenance and transportation overseer at Carolinian Mills, High Shoals, N. C., died Sept. 18, one day short of his 53rd birthday. Surviving are his wife, one brother and four sisters.

Frederick L. Curtis, 84, retired vice-president of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., died Sept. 20 at his home in Passaic, N. J. Mr. Curtis was believed to be the oldest pioneer in the American rubber industry, having started as a shipping room boy with the

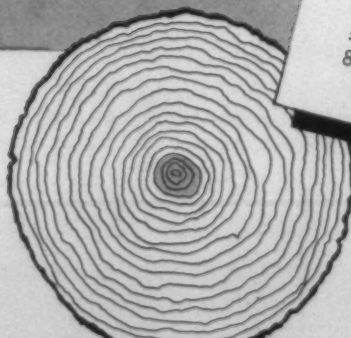
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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
EASTFORD, CONNECTICUT

SOUTHERN REP.—GREENVILLE BELTING CO., GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTHERN REP.—TATEM SALES COMPANY, EASTFORD, CONNECTICUT

New York Belting & Packing Co. 70 years ago in Sandy Hook, Newton, Conn.

Willie Thomas Draper, retired textile executive, died recently at his home in Collinsville, Va. He was at one time associated with Merrimac Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.; Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; and Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C. His wife and two daughters survive.

William H. Dunn, 69, retired treasurer and director of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., died Sept. 29 at his home in South Orange, N. J. He had been retired since 1950. Mr. Dunn also was a former treasurer of the Rubber Manufacturers Association and the Friction Material Institute.

George F. Ivey, 82, founder and former president of Ivey Mills at Hickory, N. C., died Oct. 1 at his home in Hickory of a heart ailment. Mr. Ivey was the author of several books on textile subjects and was for a time an instructor in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College. Mr. Ivey is survived by one son, three daughters, two brothers and a sister.

J. E. Paxton, 65, retired textile plant superintendent, died Oct. 1 at his home in Lexington County, S. C. Mr. Paxton was superintendent of Martel Mills plants at Lexington and Batesburg, S. C., from 1916 to 1932 when he retired because of poor health. Surviving are his wife, four daughters, four sons, two brothers and two sisters.

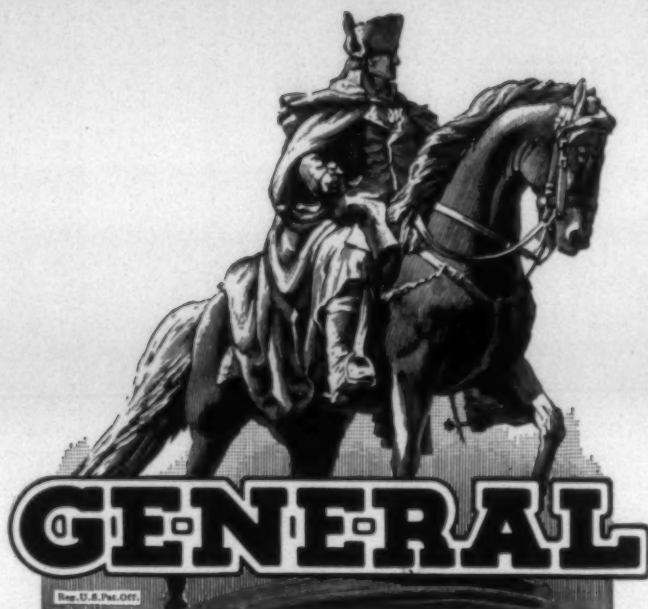
Walter G. Rhyne, 75, retired business man of Gastonia, N. C., died Oct. 2 at a hospital in Gastonia after a long period of ill health. His father, A. P. Rhyne, was one of the pioneer textile manufacturers of Gaston County, N. C., and Mr. Rhyne as a young man was associated for a time with his father at the Tuckasee Mill at Mount Holly, N. C. Four sisters and a brother survive.

Earl Franklin Tullock, 58, vice-president and treasurer of Washington Mills Co. at Mayodan, N. C., and Fries, Va., died Sept. 30 at Winston-Salem, N. C., following a year of declining health. He began work for Washington Mills at the age of nine as an office boy, was a former member of the Winston-Salem board of aldermen and a former chairman of the city school board. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, one son, a sister and four brothers.



William J. Vereen, 67, president of Riverside Mfg. Co. and Moultrie Cotton Mills, Inc., Moultrie, Ga., died Oct. 1 at his home in Moultrie following a heart attack. A 1903 graduate of Georgia Military Academy, Mr. Vereen began his textile career that same year with Moultrie Cotton Mills. A nationally known leader in the industry, he was one of the founders of the former Cotton Textile Institute, served as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in the mid-twenties, and headed the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Association in 1919. Surviving are his wife, two sons and two daughters.

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High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.



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Our engineering service, available upon application, and long and varied experience is your assurance of the Right Coal—Properly Applied.

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GASTONIA, N. C.—Parkdale Mills, Inc., has been granted a building permit for construction of a \$50,000 manufacturing plant on Parkdale Avenue.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.—It is reported that Goodall-Sanford, Inc., is considering Hot Springs as the site for construction of a new manufacturing plant. Hot Springs is about 40 miles from Asheville on the French Broad River.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Superba Mfg. Co., with authorized capitalization of \$130,000, has been granted a state charter of incorporation to manufacture towels and other goods. The new firm is headed by Stuart C. Whiteside.

EASLEY, S. C.—Employees of the Easley Plant of Woodside Mills recently were presented a plaque in recognition of having completed 1,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident. The last lost-time accident at the plant occurred Oct. 24, 1951.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—United States Rubber Co.'s textile division announced recently that its consumer fabrics weaving operations formerly divided between Seaboard Mills at Burlington, N. C., and Winnsboro Mills are being consolidated at the Winnsboro plant. It is believed, the company stated, that such consolidation will result in a more streamlined operation, making

possible more efficient service to its customers. The move is being made in stages to avoid any interruption of production necessary to meet outstanding orders. Donald Carroll, plant manager of Seaboard Mills, has estimated that all production at that plant will end Nov. 15. He said the company will furnish all possible assistance to its employees to help them find other local jobs.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.—Republic Cotton Mills, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., recently made a gift of equipment to the new Chester County Hospital, Chester, S. C., valued at \$6,536. The equipment was purchased by Republic to operate a clinic at Great Falls but was never used for that purpose.

HARTWELL, GA.—Employees of Hartwell Mills have a new swimming pool of their own, the gift of the John H. Cheatham Community Association, Inc. The pool is located on the property of the Hartwell Mills and is the first unit of an extensive recreation center to be developed by the association, which is named in honor of the late John H. Cheatham, textile executive of Hartwell and Griffin, Ga.

RICHMOND, VA.—A program for improving and enlarging facilities to manufacture rayon here was announced Sept. 30 by Dr. Rollin F. Conaway, manager of Du Pont's

rayon plant. Slated to get under way in January of 1953, the project will require a construction force of from 400 to 600 men. Dr. Conaway stressed the point that the program was primarily one of modernizing and that plans did not call for construction of any large buildings. When completed early in 1954, the improved facilities will mean employment for approximately 150 additional people, Dr. Conaway said.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Work is progressing at the Griffin plant of Thomaston Mills on the installation of 80 new Draper Model X-2 looms. Installation of the new looms will bring the total number in place in the plant to more than 900.

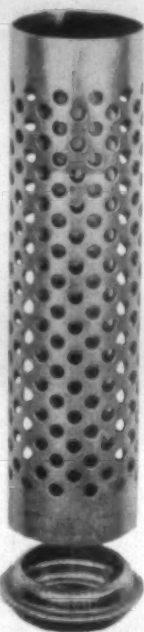


ANOTHER AIRPLANE FOR CHARLES B. JOHNSON—Both Charles B. Johnson and William Johnson, his son, are air-minded and have found airplanes useful to the Charles B. Johnson organization in keeping contact with the far-flung units of the textile industry. The most recent addition to their fleet is a new Beechcraft Model C35 Bonanza, fourth of this type owned and flown by William Johnson, who is shown with the plane when he took it over recently at Wichita, Kans.

These airplanes are used whenever it is desirable to meet textile executives or to do anything else that will be of service to customers.



A FAMOUS TRADE-MARK RETURNS TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—For many years the familiar figure of "John Preston" and the slogan, "Sell and Repent," were identified with Worth Street selling. They received a great deal of publicity and renown, and the figure of the stout old merchant became a familiar landmark in the textile industry. Now the famous "John Preston" together with the "Sell and Repent" slogan have been acquired by Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc., which will continue the traditions of the trade-mark and will use it to identify the firm's fabrics as well as in the advertising.



PRECISION BUILT DYE TUBES

for your package dyeing machines

MADE EXCLUSIVELY FROM
TYPE 304 STAINLESS STEEL

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PERFECTLY SIZED FOR
ROUNDNESS

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MACHINED ON EACH END FOR
FLATNESS AND ROUND EDGES

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ELECTRICALLY FUSED JOINT

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EVENLY SPACED HOLES

*Their durability has been proved by rigid
acid and crush strength tests.*

*Several hundred thousand now giving complete satisfaction
in Southern dye plants.*

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QUALITY SERVICE
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When you have your Spindles, Pressers, Flyers,
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QUALITY AND SERVICE AT A MINIMUM COST

Has realized thousands of repeated orders

KENTEX

the precision-built aprons

FIT BETTER

because they're custom-built to your exact requirements—and precision-gauged for thickness, length and circumference. With a smooth drafting-surface that does not pick up lint nor catch fine filaments, they speed spinning and cut costs.

WEAR LONGER

because they're made of finest-quality bark tanned or chrome leather, that does not build up nor maintain heat. Better fitting sells KENTEX Aprons . . . longer wearing qualities keep them sold!



*It will pay you to
investigate the many
advantages of KENTEX
Aprons. Write for free
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EAST POINT, GEORGIA

Hugh Williams & Company, Toronto Canada—Canadian Representative

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — SERVICES — LITERATURE

Tru-Shade Dyeing Machine

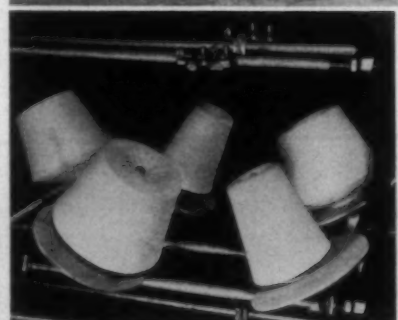
The Rodney Hunt Machine Co. has recently announced a new line of Tru-Shade (registered trade name) dyeing machines especially designed for the dyeing of cotton rug and carpet fabrics. These machines have been thoroughly tested in the field over the past three years and are reportedly proving highly successful for the dyeing of wide cotton rug fabrics up to 19 feet in full width in the piece. Company officials explained that Rodney Hunt's experience in constructing some of the largest dye kettles ever built in this country has been invaluable in the engineering of these machines the tubs of which must be quite deep and

of considerable front to back distance. Machines in the field range from six to 20 feet in width. Tubs of 14 feet or over are supported in the center with a structural steel cradle. The stainless steel tub construction features heavily ribbed sides and the patented Curve-of-Strength front which, it is reported, has proved more than adequate to support the great weight of water necessary in these machines. For example, in a 20 foot machine, over 6,000 gallons of water will be used with a total weight of about 25 tons.

Officials of the plant claim that Rodney Hunt's years of experience in the construction of reels for dye kettles have been an advantage in the making of patented pipe

body reels which will easily support these extremely heavy fabrics. A variety of spreading and centering devices has been supplied to meet the customer's individual requirements. Adjustable front to back partitions allow several different widths of fabric to be dyed in the same machine, thus avoiding the necessity of the purchase of several machines to accommodate different widths.

Although direct colors are chiefly employed for the dyeing of cotton rug fabrics in these machines, it is reported that some successful work has been done employing vat colors. It would appear, however, stated company officials, that further experimental work is necessary before vat color applications can be called a complete success. Rodney Hunt Machine Co. invites inquiries from rug and carpet manufacturers and would welcome the opportunity to discuss these machines in detail. (K-1)



NEW McBRIDE VERTICAL CREEL—

A newly-designed vertical magazine creel (above), designed especially to handle cakes, cheeses and other specialty packages and other heavy yarns, has been announced recently by Edward J. McBride Co., textile machinery manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa. This new McBride vertical magazine creel is equipped with the latest McBride sealed mercury switch stop motion and two-way signal lights for quick location of broken ends. The creel is also equipped with the recently-announced McBride Universal cone holder (left), which permits use of cones or tubes in a wide variety of package sizes.

The creel is said to accommodate nearly any package and is especially suited for the warping of heavy yarns. Special plywood shields prevent end from cakes or cheeses dropping below the spindle and thus becoming lost or tangled. This new creel takes about half the floor space per end of previously designed vertical creels. The spindles are located so that the two cones operating on the same end are loaded from one side of the creel, no revolving brackets being required. All ends are easily reached from the aisles within the creel.

Whirl-A-Way Filter



M-B Products announces development of its new M-B Whirl-A-Way automatic air line filter, Model W-S1, which can be used most advantageously in the textile industry. According to the firm the Whirl-A-Way filter has been engineered for use on extremely wet air lines, which are desired to be very dry. Its performance is accomplished by using four angular air inlets which develop a whirlwind action, abstracting the moisture and throwing it against the wall of the bowl, from whence it runs to below the baffle plate, being captured to be drained.

Bulletin No. 1219-A describing this outstanding piece of equipment and containing specifications and data on service parts and prices is available on request. According to the bulletin, the Whirl-A-Way filter gives maximum protection to air-operated controls on humidifiers, slashers, blow-off of the knotting device on Barber-Colman spoolers, blow-off hoses in spinning and weave rooms, and Abbott winders. (K-2)

Du Pont Technical Bulletin

The electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., recently made available to the industry a technical bulletin discussing the pre-bleach treatment of wool with formalde-

hyde. The bulletin is the most recent in a series on peroxygen and related products and their uses. Copies of these bulletins can be obtained from the Du Pont electrochemicals department in Wilmington, Del., or any of its sales offices. (K-3)

Foxboro Test Gauge



A periodic check of pressure instruments with a reliable test gauge has been known, in many instances, to save process fluid or otherwise reduce operating costs in amounts many times the cost of the test device. Such an instrument is the six-inch Model P test gauge, made by the Foxboro (Mass.) Co. This inexpensive gauge not only serves in checking pressure controllers, recorders and indicators, but also furnishes a standard of accuracy for calibrating other pressure testing equipment in the instrument department. The six inch Model P test gauge is furnished in ranges of 0-30 Hg vac. up to 0110,000 psig. and guaranteed accurate within one-half of one per cent of the total scale at any point throughout its range. Suitable tapered pipe male thread connections are provided.

Construction is of specially selected materials. The case is cast aluminum, threaded to receive a brass ring which is finished to match the case. The measuring element is a full 270° Bourdon spring of steel or beryllium copper. The movement consists of a chrome-plated steel pinion, segment and arbor, monel plates and a stainless steel hairspring. A stainless steel micrometer-adjusted pointer facilitates precision measurements on an easy-to-read dial. A durable leather carrying case, with shoulder strap, is optional. The complete series of indicating gauges and accessories is described in Foxboro Bulletin 424; copies of which will be sent on request. (K-4)

All-Metal Floating Thermometer

A new all-metal floating thermometer of the easy reading dial type, which can be accurately read without removing from the tank or vat, has just been marketed by the Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., 617 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J. The Weston floating thermometer is constructed of stainless steel and is equipped with an unbreakable window. Its streamline design makes cleaning easy and eliminates the possibility of product contamination. The scale has bold, legible markings to permit quick readings while the thermometer floats. The accuracy is plus or minus one degree Fahrenheit over the entire scale. It is regularly

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(October, 1952)

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TEXTILE BULLETIN
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Please send me further information and/or free literature described in the following item(s) carried in the "For The Textile Industry's Use" section (list key numbers that appear at end of each item):

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

supplied with a range of 50° to 150° F., and stem length of five inches, although other ranges and special types can be provided. Complete details can be secured direct from the manufacturer. (K-5)

Guardian Technical Bulletin

A technical bulletin describing a new bleaching and stripping agent has been published by the Guardian Chemical Corp. The bulletin describes how a one per cent to 1½ per cent solution of the agent strips colors with a minimum loss of tensile strength; illustrates the remarkable comparative tests with sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite, and points out that even over-dosing with the new agent under normal conditions of use will not result in tenderizing the fabric. Complete instructions for use as a bleaching or stripping agent are included, as well as suggestions for use in treating process waters or in decreasing the B.O.D. or dyehouse wastes. The bulletin is entitled: "Clorpactin-CXW for Bleaching and Color Stripping," and may be obtained by request. (K-6)

Hartso-Resin R

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y., announces Hartso-Resin R, a non-curing resin said to provide a range of interesting hands on synthetic fabrics, especially acetates. It is recommended by the manufacturer for finishing foulards, jac-

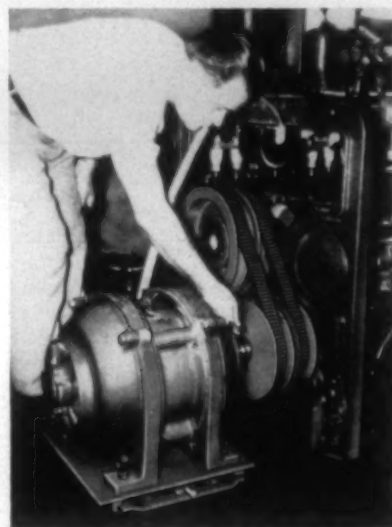
quards, ninons, satins and taffetas. Hartso-Resin R, reportedly, imparts a stiff lustrous finish to ribbon material of acetate, rayon and mixtures. It is pointed out that this resin locks the fiber and prevents unraveling upon cutting of the ribbon material. Hartso-Resin R is a water-white new type phthate-base resin which, it is claimed, will not cause mark-offs or dull effects since it dries to a crystal clear finish. This resin possesses a low viscosity when diluted thereby insuring thorough penetration of the fabric. (K-7)

New Substantive Softeners

Two new types of substantive softeners which fills the needs of the textile finisher are now in production by Emkay Chemical Co. Emkalon A, an anionic softener substantive to rayon, acetate, nylon and cotton, may be used on whites where softness, with optimum retention of white with no yellowing is desired. It is recommended where resistance to light fading of prints on dyed goods is important. Emkalon A can be used in conjunction with gas-fading inhibitors, crease-resistant finishes, starches and allied substances. It has good stability to heat and storage; and gives a soft, silky hand which is highly resistant to washing. It can be used in the scouring, dyeing or finishing bath. It acts as an excellent replacement for sulphonated tallow in the slashing operation and reduces shedding on the loom. It is a concentrated substantive softener, produces a desirable full mellow hand on fabrics with resultant soft draping qualities. It can be used on rayon,

acetate, nylon and wool with excellent resistance to washing. It does not yellow whites, does not develop odors on storage and does not effect light-fastness of colored goods. It can be used in the quetsch, jig or box. It is readily dissolved in hot water forming solutions which are stable to hard water, mild acids and alkalis. (K-8)

Dodge Variable Speed Drive



A new spinning frame drive incorporating the Taper-Lock principle has been announced by Dodge Mfg. Corp. of Mishawaka, Ind. Engineering features in the four units which comprise the new drive cut down-time on speed changes and increase production, according to the manufacturer. Components of this new Dodge variable speed drive are: (1) a variable pitch motor sheave; (2) a set of wide range belts; (3) a companion sheave; (4) a slide motor base. The famous Dodge Taper-Lock principle is used in the bushings for both sheaves in the new drive and contributes greatly to the rapidity and ease with which speed changes can be made. The drive is exceedingly compact; the sheaves occupy a minimum space on the shaft.

The variable sheave assembly locks on the motor shaft as a unit with the turn of a screw. The pitch diameter is changed easily and positively by means of a one-point adjustment. The single adjusting screw may be located at either end of the sheave although normally the sheave is factory assembled with the adjusting point located on the motor side. The pitch diameter can be set accurately and cylinder speeds held to extremely close limits. The belts are Dodge Sealed-Life belts with the latest design "R" section, having deep side walls which help to insure long life. Transverse ribs provide greater lateral rigidity. The belts are oil-proof, heat-resistant and static conducting.

The precision grooved companion sheave in the drive is factory-balanced and, being held firmly to the shaft by the Taper-Lock bushing, runs true. It is of simple, modern design, and for safety has no projecting parts. In rare cases where a change in the companion sheave is necessary, the famous Taper-Lock principle makes the change both quick and easy. The slide motor base per-

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Acid Tanks	Coppersmithing	Picker Screens
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SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

mits changes in center distances to preserve proper belt tension as the variable pitch sheave is adjusted for different speeds. The base is of rugged all-steel construction. A full range of centers is provided with an easy turn of one screw. It is compact, of flush design, and is available in a full range of sizes for NEMA frame motors. Each component in the new Dodge spinning frame drive is engineered to operate in perfect harmony with its companions to give a long life of dependable trouble-free service. (K-9)

Heyden Technical Bulletin

Techniques of dyeing Dacron by the use of benzoic acid or salicylic acid as carriers in the dyebath—methods which have proven effective in overcoming the unusual dyeing difficulties presented by this new Du Pont synthetic polyester fiber—are described in a new technical bulletin published by Heyden Chemical Corp., Dr. Franklin Peters, manager of Heyden's market development department, announced.

"Dacron is very difficult to dye by conventional means because of the hydrophobic nature of the polyester fiber," Dr. Peters said. "Even the preferred dyestuffs, dispersed acetate colors, are poorly absorbed unless special dyeing techniques are used. The most practical dyeing procedure yet devised involves addition to the dyebath of chemicals known as 'carriers.' Of the many chemicals tested, benzoic acid and salicylic acid have won widest acceptance by the dyer because they most closely approach the properties required in an ideal carrier for the Dacron dyebath."

The new Heyden technical bulletin details typical favored procedures for using benzoic acid or salicylic acid in dye baths for Dacron fabrics. The new booklet, "Carrier Dyeing of Dacron with Benzoic or Salicylic Acid," may be obtained on request. (K-10).

Louis Allis Co. Bulletin

The Louis Allis Co., originators of the fan-cooled motor for use in hazardous locations, announces a new 12-page bulletin covering its line of explosion-proof motors. Fully illustrated, the bulletin shows in detail the special features built into Louis Allis explosion-proof motors, and typical uses for these units. It also shows many of the various electrical and mechanical modifications available. Copies of this new bulletin, No. 800, may be obtained through this magazine. (K-11)

Reliance Products Booklet

A four-page, quick reference bulletin, describing and illustrating its principal products, has just been issued by the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., and is now available for general distribution to production managers, maintenance superintendents, machinery designers, electrical engineers, plant electricians, purchasing agents, and others interested in motors and related in-plant power-transmission equipment. The booklet, identified as Bulletin A-2703, gives capsule digests of Reliance precision built a.-c. motors from three-fourths to 300-horsepower; heavy duty Type T d.-c. motors from

TALLASSEE MILLS REPORTS...

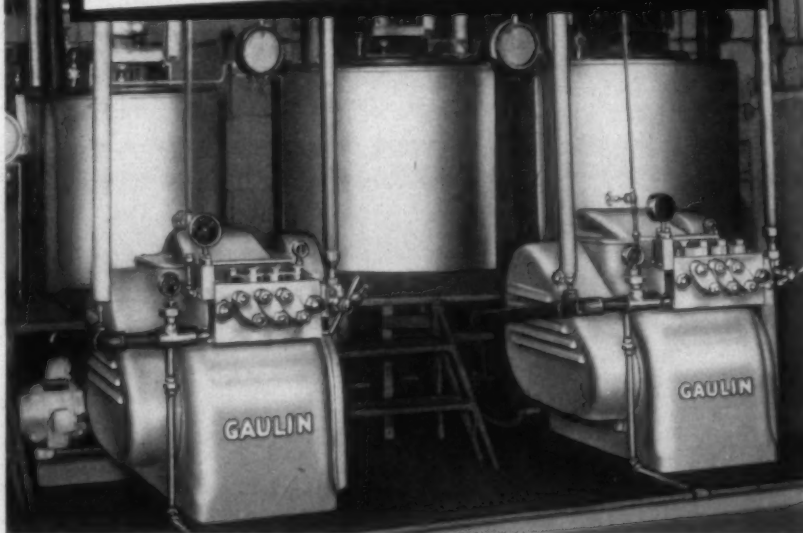
- Higher Weaving Efficiency
- Less Shedding • Lower Costs

with
Gaulin-Homogenized Size

"Since we converted to Gaulin-Homogenized Size, we have less shedding at the loom and slasher," reports the management of the Tallassee Mills in Alabama.

"What's more, our weave-room efficiency is higher. Gaulin Homogenizers make a more uniform size that's easier to keep within our weight tolerances. And we figure savings in starch alone should pay for our installation."

Experience proves Gaulin-Homogenized Size costs less... provides better pickup... makes a stronger, more elastic yarn. Present installations include machines for cotton, worsted and rayon sizes. Write today for full information.



Tallassee Mills installation where Gaulin Homogenizers make a finer, perfectly uniform size more economically.



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MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
66 GARDEN STREET, EVERETT 49, MASS.

World's Largest Manufacturer of Homogenizers, Triplex Stainless-Steel High Pressure Pumps, and Colloid Mills

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

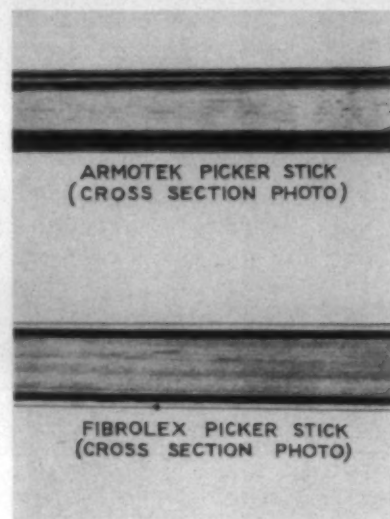
three-fourths to 1,000 horsepower; electronic controls and regulators for this motor-drive system; and Reliance motor-generator sets, generators, and rotating-type regulators. Many functions and advantages of each product are included, service applications for which they are designed are indicated, and representative units illustrated. Copies are available on request. (K-12)

Building Maintenance Manual

Through constant research during the past 30 years, Stonhard Co. says it has found

the answer to practically every repair or building maintenance problem. This valuable information has been condensed into its famous 48-page manual "Over The Rough Spots," just off the press. This guide to practical, economical building maintenance tells how you can patch holes or resurface any type floor, simply and quickly. It also tells how to solve water seepage in underground foundations, repair leaky roofs, preserve concrete or wood surfaces, protect structural steel from rusting, and gives many other time and labor saving methods in solving building maintenance problems. Copies are available to executives interested in reducing maintenance costs. (K-13)

Armotek Picker Stick



The Armotek picker stick, being introduced to the trade by Emmons Loom Harness Co., will outlast and outwear conventional one-piece picker sticks five to ten times, according to predictions. The Armotek stick is said to have the elasticity of wood, without its weakness, and will not harm the looms through excessive stiffness and strength. It is expected to effect a direct saving in money and indirect savings in replacement time, storage space and handling cost—in the proportion of five or ten to one, as compared with the usual wooden picker sticks.

To insure that the Armotek stick will not split, even at the hole, it is super-strengthened with full-length reinforcements of densified wood which is toughened by cross-grain construction. Each stick is a carefully selected piece of hard wood, custom tapered for a specific stick model. The selected piece is encased and compressed between ten layers of densified wood, which is made under extreme pressure and impregnated with plastic resins to insure an integral complete finish and water proofness. The completed construction retains all the quality of wood, with the added advantages of resistance to moisture and abrasion, while doing away with the tendency to warp and split.

The Armotek picker stick, like the Fibro-

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Two S's in Star® Silicate

Star is manufactured by special processes to remove harmful impurities. Get safety and saving from using Star Silicate in your bleach.

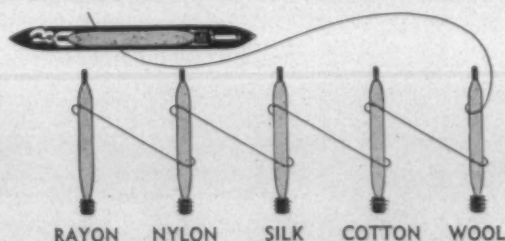
SAFETY—Star's constant purity produces uniform whites without risk of flocs that cause weak or burned spots.

SAVING—Star controls release of Oxygen. When no cloth is present it avoids waste of peroxide.



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USE SNOWISS SHUTTLE FUR!

For all types of yarns, for best loom efficiency and less seconds. New Zealand brown or gray o'possum—muskrat—sheepskin—in any form.

Strips of any width or length, or in whole skins, sheared or unsheared. Prompt Delivery.

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lex stick which is also distributed by Emmons, was designed by A. Andreef, Canadian manufacturer of airplane skis, propellers, etc. Construction of the Fibrolex stick is in five pieces—three laminations of wood and two laminations of plastic fiber which serve to reinforce the selected wood laminations—all laminated under pressure with plastic glue. Armotek and Fibrolex picker sticks have all the qualities of finest hickory without its drawbacks, such as warping and splitting, thus completely eliminating the need for reinforcing bolts, the company claims. (K-14)

Shelf Storage Catalog

A new, illustrated, two-color, 16-page catalog "The Science of Economical Shelf Storage," has recently been published by the Frick-Gallagher Mfg. Co., Wellston, Ohio. The catalog discusses the many benefits of using Rotabin rotary shelving to store parts, tools and materials more efficiently in tool or supply room of manufacturing plants.

The main advantages of the Rotabin system are savings in floor space up to 50 per cent or even higher and reduction in material handling costs as high as 50 per cent. Other advantages include less waiting time at issue windows and less machine downtime, less breakage and loss, fast inventory taking and ease of relocating, the firm claims.

The outstanding design and construction features of the Rotabin are included in the catalog as well as the various types of Rotabin shelving accessories that can be obtained for storing and handling a wide variety of parts, tools and materials. Bulk storage and special types of Rotabins are also pictured and described. (K-15)

Superset Tampatch

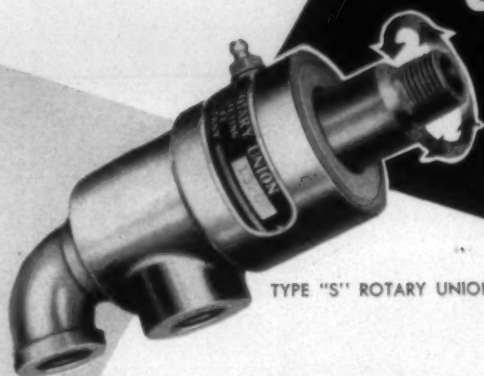
An improved, high-speed method to repair holes, ruts and other imperfections in concrete floors of all kinds is announced by United Laboratories, Inc. This new product, known as Superset Tampatch, is highly applicable throughout industry wherever the need lies to repair floors without loss of productive time. Essentially, all that is needed is to clean and bond the surface to be patched, dump in the required material and tamp firmly into place. The patched area may be placed in service almost instantly. The patch becomes smooth with moving traffic and will withstand extremely heavy loads. Superset Tampatch is composed of specially prepared aggregates coated with fast drying synthetic resins and combined with asphaltic oils. The material is shipped in drums of various sizes, ready to use without mixing. When the container is kept air tight, the material will keep indefinitely and is ready for use at any time. The bonding material is delivered separately and is also available in various size containers. (K-16)

General Catalog 5205

Just off the press is South Bend's new 88-page General Catalog 5205. This catalog illustrates, describes and gives specifications of all South Bend lathes, shapers and drill presses. It also shows the complete line of South Bend attachments, chucks,

ROTARY UNION

(REG. TRADE MARK)



TYPE "S" ROTARY UNION

a
**revolving
steam
connection**

**PIPE SIZES
1/4" THROUGH 3"**

You save on down-time and maintenance

Many textile mills report that their ROTARY UNIONS have been in daily service for three years* or more without requiring tightening or adjusting service of any kind, and without causing one minute's down-time on dry cans, calenders, slashers, or printing and coating machines. Compare this with the high cost of constant tinkering and adjustments required by many other steam connections for revolving shafts and drums. Add up the increased production you get by the complete elimination of down-time, and you have compelling reasons for giving ROTARY UNIONS an immediate tryout. While ROTARY UNIONS are competitive in cost, they excel in performance.

Send us your order for enough ROTARY UNIONS to equip one of your machines. Or write Dept. 10B for our catalog or contact our nearest office.

* Guaranteed for one year's normal use.

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Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Providence, New York, Montreal, Toronto

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

tools and accessories. Several of South Bend's latest machine tool developments are featured for the first time. These include a new type pedestal tool grinder plus many tools and attachments for South Bend lathes, drill presses and shapers. Shop men and purchasing agents will find this new

catalog a handy aid for solving their machine tool needs. Copies may be had from any South Bend distributor or through this magazine. (K-17)

Instrumentation Data Sheet

The Brown Instruments Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. has

made available to the industry a new data sheet, Instrumentation Data Sheet 8.1-13a, describing the benefits obtainable and equipment required for control of hot air slashers. Full treatment is given both the constant and variable speed systems for control of warp regain. Schematic diagrams and installation photographs are included to illustrate the versatility of the Moist-O-Graph controller. Copies of the data sheet are available on request. (K-18)

Smoother processing for your synthetics and blends with

Laurel

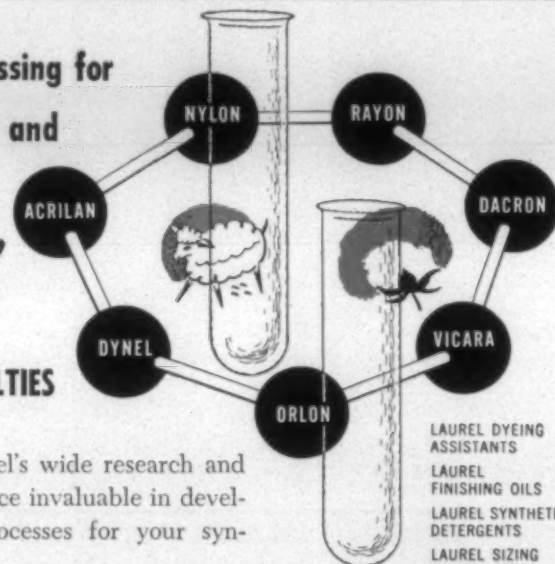
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COMPOUNDS



Oilfreair Compressor

Pennsylvania Pump & Compressor Co., Easton, Pa., has made available to the industry its Bulletin No. 600 describing the company's new Oilfreair compressor. According to the bulletin, the outstanding and distinctive difference between this design and other designs presently available arises in the incorporation of a steel-backed carbon cylinder-liner. The carbon cylinder-liner, the bulletin states, obviates the necessity of a tail-rod for the purpose of floating the piston. (K-19)

Baker-Raulang Booklet

Catalog 54, a new eight-page booklet in color released by the Baker-Raulang Co., describes and illustrates that manufacturer's line of industrial trucks and cranes. One unique feature of the new catalog is a section titled, "How to Select the Right Fork Truck for Your Handling Job." This section outlines the step-by-step procedure for making the most logical fork truck choice. Other sections in the catalog show at a glance the complete specifications on each Baker product. Specification charts and photos are used to fully describe each model. Also illustrated are the important construction and design features of Baker trucks, and the latest fork truck attachments available for Baker equipment. Catalog 54 covers Baker fork truck models from 1,000 to 10,000-pound capacities; high and low-lift platform trucks in 6,000 and 10,000-pound



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YARNS**

**BEAMS, CONES
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LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

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capacities; crane trucks in 6,000 and 10,000-pound capacities; and Baker's 2,000-pound capacity utility truck. Copies of the new catalog are available. (K-20)

New Fafnir Folder

"The Lubrication of Fafnir Ball Bearings," an eight-page folder which discusses the everyday problems of ball bearing lubrication and maintenance has been made available to the industry by Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn. The basic reasons why lubrication is necessary and a discussion of the advantages of oil or grease are included. In addition, specific illustrations of bearing and housing design are shown. (K-21)

Hyster Manual

"How to Operate a Lift Truck," a 24-page manual designed for the training of operators of these machines, has been made available to the industry by the Hyster Co., Portland, Ore. According to the company, the manual was prepared in response to hundreds of requests, and in the interests of safe and efficient lift truck operation. The company made a 2½ year study of the subject before preparing the manual. It is profusely illustrated with sketches showing right and wrong methods of operating lift trucks. (K-22)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946.

Of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., October, 1952.

State of North Carolina

County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 233, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; managing editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Julius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,
Business Manager.

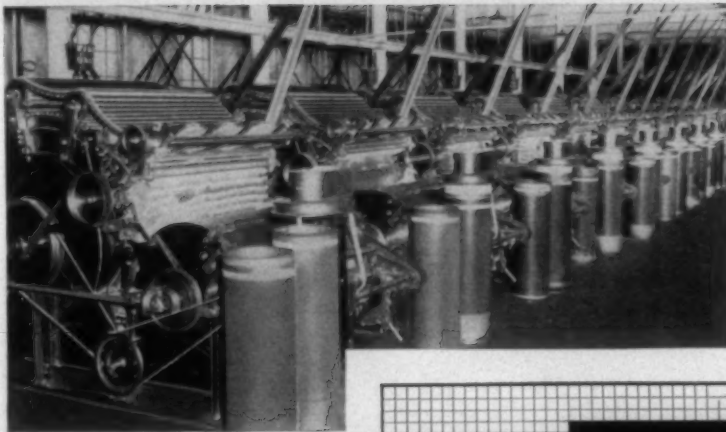
(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 25, 1954.)

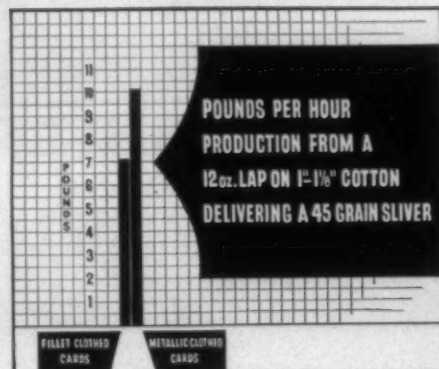
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1952.

TEXTILE BULLETIN • October, 1952

Increase production up to 45% by Reclothing your Cotton Type Cards with PROCTOR METALLIC WIRE



In a recent check the output of a conventional fillet card was compared with that of a metallic clothed card. It revealed an increase of 45% from the card clothed with Proctor Metallic Wire. Metallic clothed cards are self-stripping resulting in a continuous uniform sliver. No time is lost in grinding the flats for this can be done while the metallic cards remain in production. Naturally, this has resulted in tremendous savings in the card room.



A new Proctor sound, color movie entitled, "Modern Cotton Carding" clearly demonstrates the advantages of Proctor metallic clothing. It also describes the service offered by the Proctor reclothing branches conveniently located in textile centers. It is in these shops that conventional cotton cards can be quickly reclothed with Proctor Metallic Wire.

Write today for Bulletin #381, "Modern Cotton Carding" and learn more about Proctor Metallic Wire and Proctor reclothing service.

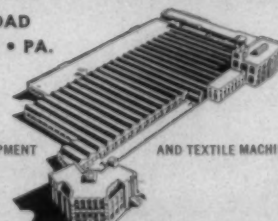
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Serving The Textile Industry

\$20 Million Expansion

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. announced that its 35 new coke ovens reached full operation Oct. 7, thus marking the first result of a \$20 million expansion at its Neville Island plant, five miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh. The new battery of coke ovens is one of eight units involved in the expansion program, which will be completed early next year. Others are a new blast furnace, four new chemical plants, and additions to the cement plant and boiler plant. According to R. M. Marshall, president, the added facilities will strengthen Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical's position as a producer of chemicals for varied national markets.

In evaluating the expansion, Mr. Marshall said: "The present expansion represents the company's most important step forward to date. We have for some years placed increasing emphasis on the production of chemicals, not merely in their crude form, but suitable for marketing to end-use industries. This has been reflected in the company's sales volume during recent years. Our total sales of chemicals has grown from less than \$4 million in 1947 to more than \$18 million in 1951, an increase of some 390 per cent as against a gain of 125 per cent in the sales of our other products."

The new ovens, which cost \$6 million, will give the firm a total of 140 by-product ovens. The company has been turning out 600,000 tons of furnace coke and 75,000 tons of foundry coke yearly, to which the new ovens will add about 33 per cent in capacity. The company is the only major by-product oven source in the Pittsburgh area. Much of the coke output moves into the company's blast furnaces, of which there will soon be three. The gases collected from the coking process are the source of many chemicals used by industry in producing thousands of articles for everyday use.

Some \$3,300,000 of the present expansion budget is allocated to additional chem-

ical facilities, but this is on top of more than \$7 million spent in the past four years for new chemical plants. Together with capital expenditures during the years 1947-1951, the company has committed \$34 million to plant expansion and improvements since the war. A sizeable portion of this has been for additions to the spreading network of chemical plants, of which there will soon be 19. The production of chemicals will also be benefited by the enlarged coking operations.

The company's new fine chemical plant,

which should be ready by the end of the year, is expected to develop additional end-use markets through the production of dyes.

Morningstar, Nicol Expands

An important expansion move of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., was announced recently by Joseph Morningstar, chairman of the board. The nation-wide distributor and processor of starches, dextrines and related food, adhesive and chemical industry raw materials acquired the Jersey City factory



OFFICERS OF ATLANTIC CHEMICAL CO., Centredale, R. I., are pictured above, left to right: Bernard Buoanno, vice-president and general manager; Henry Papini, vice-president; Ernest Nathan, treasurer and chairman of the board of directors; Hugh J. Bonino, vice-president and secretary; Joseph E. Buoanno, president; and James C. Shore, assistant vice-president.

Just recently Messrs. Nathan and Papini have joined Mr. Bonino and Joseph Buoanno in the management and ownership of Atlantic Chemical. Mr. Nathan, founder of Warwick Chemical Co. in 1930 and most recently vice-president and chairman of the chemicals group at Sun Chemical Corp., is now chairman of the Atlantic Chemical board. Mr. Papini, formerly Carolinas sales manager for Warwick, will be Atlantic's representative in North and South Carolina with headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

In addition to its full lines of textile chemicals and resins, Atlantic is formulating plans to include pigment colors for printing and dyeing, which will be known as Ateotones. Plans have also been drafted calling for establishment of a branch plant in South Carolina.

Atlantic also is co-owner of Metro Dyestuff Corporation of West Warwick, R. I., manufacturers of dyestuffs, which will become a major part of Atlantic's new sales and expansion program.

HEDDLE and REED COMPANY

OF ATLANTA

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Manufacturers of HEDDLES · HEDDLE FRAMES and ACCESSORIES

LOOM REEDS for any type fabric, COMBS, DROP WIRES and BARS for profitable production of Quality Fabrics

and three departments of Innis, Speiden and Co. Other Innis, Speiden plants and departments were not included in the transaction. Innis, Speiden & Co. was founded in 1816 and Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., in 1851.

The natural gums and absorption base departments includes the importation of a complete line of water-soluble gums. Gum arabic, karaya, tragacanth, locust bean and gum ghatti will continue to be processed in the Jersey City plant. The gums arrive in this country in crude condition and are cleaned, refined and ground to specifications in the modern equipment specially designed for this purpose. The processed gums find their way to many varied industries.

Morningstar, Nicol has arranged for the transfer of the wax department to Frank B. Ross Co., Inc., 4-10 Ash Street, Jersey City, but for the time being they will continue to process waxes formerly made by Innis, Speiden until such time as the Frank B. Ross Co. can absorb the manufacture in its own plant.

The purchase of the Innis, Speiden plant located at 480 Henderson Street, Jersey City, gives the new owners a modern concrete building of 25,000 square feet equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for processing of their products. Edward O'Grady, formerly manager of these departments, has joined Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., in the same capacity. Mr. O'Grady was born in New York City and after attending New York University, entered the Air Corps of the United States Army, and served as captain in the European and Far Eastern theaters. Shortly after leaving the Air Corps he joined Innis, Speiden and took over the management of these departments.

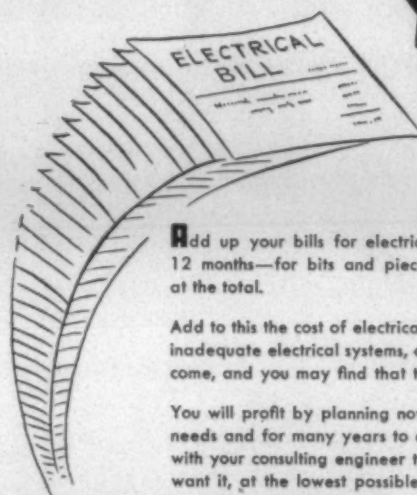
The new acquisition will be recognized as the natural gum and absorption base department of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc. The Innis, Speiden name will not be used. The purchase price of the various departments, factory buildings, formulas and processing methods was not announced.

Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., which celebrated its hundredth anniversary last year, operates four plants, and also distributes its products through several subsidiaries; Aroostook Potato Products, Inc., Houlton, Me., Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago and New York City, Layton Elastic Glue Co., Park-Leggett-Altman Co., Chicago. They also act as sole selling agents for New England Starch Co., Houlton and Mars Hill, Me., Magic Valley Processing Co., Twin Falls, Idaho, and several other starch and dextrine producers.

Ralph Gossett & Co., 8 South Church Street, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed representative in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia for textile machines manufactured by the J. M. Nash Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. The Nash Co. manufactures bobbin refinishers, bobbin washers and quill polishers. All these machines are automatic in operation with high accuracy and at speeds that save an appreciable amount of time and labor.

The J. C. Paddock Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., has appointed Kane Textile & Supply Co. of Atlanta, Ga., to handle its line of trucks, boxes, and special materials handling equipment for the state of Georgia.

Take a birdseye look at *Your* wiring!



Add up your bills for electrical work done in your mill during the past 12 months—for bits and pieces here and there. You may be surprised at the total.

Add to this the cost of electrical power and reduced production caused by inadequate electrical systems, and of more bits and pieces in the months to come, and you may find that these costs are gouging your profits.

You will profit by planning now to get adequate wiring for your present needs and for many years to come. We will be glad to work with you or with your consulting engineer to put the right amount of power where you want it, at the lowest possible cost.

BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.
High Point, N. C.

BRYANT-DAVIS ELECTRIC CO.
Greenville, S. C.



EXCEL Keeps Your Production Rolling 24 TRUCKS For The Textile Industry



The Excel
No. 1000 Fibre Truck

A sturdily constructed truck with plenty of solid rivets to prevent buckling. Built of .090 vulcanized fibre, smooth sanded hardwood, with heavy duty metal top-rail and corners. Casters are securely bolted to bottom. Finished in paint or clear lacquer.

Also:

No. 100 Loose Doff Box
No. 200 Doff Box Frames
No. 300 Doff Truck
No. 400 Slatted Yarn Truck
No. 500 Metal Yarn Truck
No. 600 Slatted Conditioning Truck
No. 700 Waste Can Truck

No. 800 Platform Truck
No. 900 Metal Conditioning Truck
No. 1100 Steel Lap Truck
No. 1200 Utility Fibre Truck
No. 1300 Utility Metal Truck
No. 1400 Comber Lap Truck
No. 1500 Pin Board Truck
No. 1600 Bale Opening Truck

No. 1700 Cone Truck
No. 1800 Beam Truck
No. 1900 Silver Can Truck
No. 2000 Swing Bed Doff Truck
No. 2100 Battery Filling Truck
No. 2200 Rack Truck
No. 2300 Fibre Truck
No. 2400 Stainless Steel Dye House Truck

Many Other Special Trucks

Representatives

Mr. N. W. Eurey Lincolnton, N. C. Industrial Suppliers, Inc. LaGrange, Ga.
Mr. Paul Eurey Lincolnton, N. C. Fall River Mill Supply Co. Fall River, Mass.

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CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Procurement Agency Established

The Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency (A.S.T.A.P.A.)—newly established Army-Navy-Air Force and Marine Corps purchasing organization—began operations Oct. 1 at 111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hollis, U.S.A., formerly in command of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency has been named chief of the agency staff.

A.S.T.A.P.A. is expected to fill a long-felt need for the creation of a joint armed forces purchasing agency capable of achieving maximum efficiency and economy in the buying of clothing, footwear, textiles, and related supplies for use by the four military services both at home and overseas. The Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency, said General Hollis, has been set up in order to expedite effective resolution of the many complex difficulties inherent in buying for defense.

Created after a long and exhaustive study of the overall problems involved, A.S.T.A.P.A. is to operate under the supervision of a directorate of the top Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps procurement officials, comprising the Quartermaster General of the Army; the chief, bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy; the commanding general, air materiel command of the Air Force, and the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, or their designated representatives. This directorate will be subject to policy control of the Munitions Board. Effective utilization of the expanded and improved facilities of the new joint procurement agency was designed to enable the Department of Defense to meet all requirements covering clothing, and textiles at the lowest cost to the taxpayer.

A.S.T.A.P.A. will be responsible for all operational phases of military procurement planning, explained General Hollis, including consolidation of requirements, analysis of the market, and determination of patterns for the phased placement of orders in such a way as to insure meeting the complete needs of the armed services at all times. The agency, at the same time, hopes to avoid the creation of undesirable and unnecessary peaks and valleys of production likely to have harmful impact upon industry.

A.S.T.A.P.A. will be responsible for purchasing operations; arrangements for inspection and transportation; development, when possible, of joint military or federal specifications for common items, and the initiation and promotion of the maximum degree of standardization.

General Hollis emphasized the fact that activation of A.S.T.A.P.A. does not imply the liquidation of the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, which will continue operating at 111 East 16th Street, New York. The procurement of paper and forest products, certain subsistence items, and miscellaneous supplies will be made by N.Y.Q.M.P.A. as heretofore.

Many N.Y.Q.M.P.A. functions will remain as they are. The New York Navy Purchasing Office, located at the same address, will be similarly affected. Only those activities relating to the direct responsibilities of A.S.T.A.P.A. have been transferred to the new agency. Certain designated administrative services common to all three agencies will be rendered on a reciprocal basis.

It will be the policy of A.S.T.A.P.A. to keep industry and the general public fully informed as to designated government procurement activities—including the dissemination of authorized information, supply needs, awards, and related matters.

Q.M. Association Hears A.C.M.I. Head

The wisdom of applying provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act to the textile industry, "when the vast majority of textile goods are available in the open market," was sharply questioned this month by the president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

W. A. L. Sibley, the A.C.M.I. head and vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., in an address prepared for delivery to the convention of the Quartermaster Association at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., said that this act "adds greatly to the difficulty of purchasing adequate supplies of textiles needed for defense in time of emergency, when tremendous quantities of cloth are required fast."

Speaking at a textile and knitgoods seminar presided over by C. A. Cannon, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., Mr. Sibley declared that procurement officers' work was greatly complicated and a heavy cost in lost time and effort was incurred in "certification of contractors, the policing of suppliers and sub-contractors and all the similar red tape, such as two minimum wages, two age limits, two hourly limitations, two laws to be interpreted for compliance and the impossibility of separating military from civilian goods manufactured in the same plant."

Many mills cannot offer their prospects under this act and cannot be forced to do so, Mr. Sibley said. "Other mills are unfairly burdened with excessive government orders, to the detriment of their regular commercial customers and disruption of regular channels of trade," he added.

Mr. Sibley estimated that total military procurement of

textiles last year did not exceed ten per cent of this industry's over-all output and said it probably was short of that. Moreover, he asserted, most fabrics bought by the government are identical with products sold to the public generally or differ very little. In brief, he said, in terms of plant facilities, raw materials, employees and manufacturing methods, government work in process is inseparable from civilian work in process. He said this fact helped explain why members of the A.C.M.I. believed that, "insofar as possible, our dealings with you as the officers of procurement agencies should be conducted on the same basis as are our dealings with all other customers." He added:

"We have consistently opposed both government coddling and government intervention, just as we would oppose on sound business grounds coddling or interference among any and all of our customers." The A.C.M.I. head declared that "We believe the government should not invite departure from sound business practices; we never condone waste in government expenditures; nor will we sit quiet at any time whenever the procurement agencies appear likely to be saddled with procurement policies that are wasteful and administratively cumbersome." In particular, he continued, "we will continue to oppose the efforts of any special pressure groups which would attempt, under guise of defense emergency, to use government procurement as a means of seeking advantages that in normal times could not be gained by fair and accepted methods."

Only such sound business practices, Mr. Sibley contended, will assure to all "the fruits of improved productivity." These practices should enable wage earner and investor alike

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For Cloth Room Stitchers and
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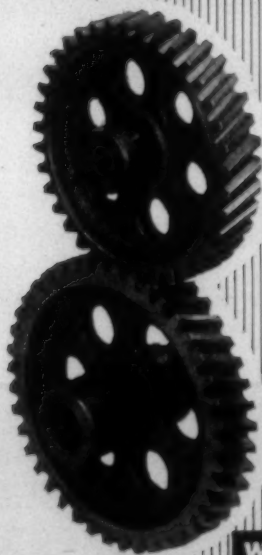
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to participate in the benefits of greater productivity, "while at the same time sharing the benefit with the consumer by passing on to him his fair portion—in the form of reasonable prices—of the savings derived from savings and efficiencies that improved production methods bring about."

Mr. Sibley said the industry and the Quartermaster both could profit by giving closer attention to establishing more uniform testing standards and methods. He said the "pool-type" operations envisioned in the establishment of a unified procurement facility in New York, where the uniform and textile procurement activities of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps will be maintained, should make for greater efficiency. But, he added, in addition to a common procurement activity, there should be common inspection and testing. "By and large," he declared, "the Quartermaster and other agencies are doing a superb job in the procurement of textiles."

Program For T.R.I. Meeting Nov. 17-18

Scientists from two hemispheres will report the latest achievements in fundamental textile research during the 23rd annual meeting of Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, Nov. 17-18, according to Dr. John H. Dillon, institute director. The meeting will cover the full range of recent work on natural and man-made fibers, Dr. Dillon said. It will include talks on the factors contributing to clothing comfort, crease resistance of fabrics, and the use of radioactive tracers in textiles.

The program for the meeting follows: Monday, Nov. 17, 9 a.m., registration; 10 a.m., "The Elasticity of Cotton" by Helmut R. Wakeham of Textile Research Institute; 11 a.m., "Studies in the Resilience and Crease Resistance of Fabrics" by Reiner G. Stoll, head, textile research section, central research and development department, Celanese Corp. of America, Summit, N. J. 12:30 p.m., Luncheon in the Grand Ballroom; 2 p.m., "Fiber-Forming Phenomena with Certain Proteins" by E. H. Mercer of Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Organization, Australia; 2:45 p.m., "Fundamental Improvements in Regenerated Cellulose Fiber Structures" by Leo Soep and Nicholas Drisch, both of Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, Paris, France. Dr. Dillon will serve as chairman of the day.

Tuesday, 10 a.m., "Studies of Aging in Worsted Processing" by Harris M. Burte and Richard O. Steele, both of Textile Research Institute. 10:45 a.m., "Radioactive Tracer Techniques in Textile Research" by Howard J. White, Jr., of T.P.I. 11:30 a.m., "Factors Influencing Clothing Comfort" by O. C. Westmore, textile research division, textile fibers department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.; 1 p.m., luncheon, will be followed by a talk given by a speaker whose name will be announced shortly. James H. Wakelin, director of research of the institute, will be chairman of the day.

The meeting will also feature an exhibit of textile testing instruments and textile materials.

Mills Team Up For Research Projects

By encouraging co-operative research of "brass tacks" variety at the mill level, the textile industry is furnishing new aids to science in the ceaseless effort to gain more knowledge of manufacturing processes and their problems. Many companies conduct individual scientific studies in

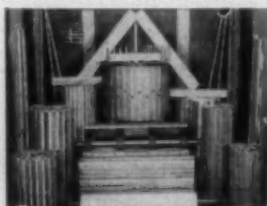
their own private laboratories, while the industry supports several co-operative research centers. In the newest move ahead, however, mills are joining together to offer their workaday production facilities as test areas for investigations by scientists.

One outstanding example of this latest approach to research is the "17-mill test" to show the relationship between textile mill processing conditions and resulting qualities in yarns and fabrics. Data from 17 companies has been gathered and analyzed by the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., for the benefit of the entire industry. The study grew out of an original 17-mill test sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, a project which determined the effects of different ginning conditions on product quality.

Experts at the Institute of Textile Technology then used the same data to find out how and why the various mill processing operations, such as ginning, carding, drawing and spinning, affect the qualities of yarn and cloth. The I.T.T. analysis, now being made public, is said to be the first study possessing sufficient data to check the effectiveness of many of the accepted processing methods as well as to indicate the possible effectiveness of newer practices.

For the first time the industry now has an abundance of evidence, garnered in the mills themselves, with which to prove that qualities in goods are directly influenced by varying practices and conditions of manufacture. Some of the findings were:

- (1) There is a correlation between yarn uniformity and yarn strength. The more uniform yarns were found to be stronger, the less uniform yarns weaker.
- (2) Yarn strength affects fabric strength. Usually the stronger yarns produce the stronger fabric.
- (3) More uniform and stronger yarns can be produced from higher doublings, that is, more frequent combining of strands of stock, throughout processing; and from lower drafts during spinning.
- (4) There is a highly significant correlation between the number of neps per weight unit in card web, and imperfections per weight unit in yarn.
- (5) Fewer neps in card web result from less handling and beating, lighter-weight laps being fed to the card, lower drafts in carding, lower doffer speeds in carding, producing heavier weights of sliver on the card, removing larger percentages of the total waste during carding, and removing



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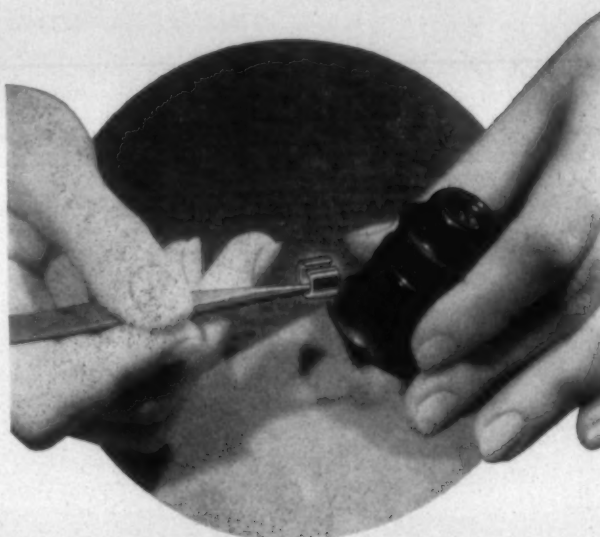
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larger amounts of fiber with trash during opening, picking and carding.

These and other results of the test confirm that definite correlations between manufacturing variables and product quality exist, the I.T.T. report states.

The study had its beginning prior to the harvesting of the 1950 cotton crop, as the result of a long-standing need for an investigation on a commercial scale of the effects of various ginning conditions on the spinnability of cotton and on the quality of finished products. The National Cotton Council chose for study quantities of fiber from two areas of growth, representative of rain and irrigated growing conditions. Factors given scrutiny included methods of harvesting, types of ginning equipment and processing conditions at the gins.

The cottons under study were then distributed to 17 selected mills, whose assistance had been enlisted by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Yarns were spun into 80 x 80 print cloth according to regular production methods of each mill. Last March the National Cotton Council published a report on the ginning-spinning study.

Meanwhile, the technical advisory committee of the Institute of Textile Technology had already initiated a further study of the data, from the point of view of mill organization, to explore the effect of various mill processing conditions on the quality of products made from the test cottons. The researchers had the use of detailed information concerning mill organizations, operating procedures, machine speeds and settings, as well as the results of numerous individual mill tests of yarn and fabric properties.

The technical service division of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, representative of the 17 participating mills and I.T.T. personnel worked as a team to gather complete data on the organizations used by the 17 mills and other pertinent information. The material was then screened and analyzed, in one of the widest-scale studies of its kind in textile industry history.

Manufacturing concerns which assisted in the test were: Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.; Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Gainesville, Ga.; Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills; Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.; Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; Greenwood (S. C.) Mills; Inman (S. C.) Mills; Joanna (S. C.) Mills Co.; Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.; Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; Pelzer (S. C.) Mills; and Startex (S. C.) Division of Spartan Mills.

Booklet Describes Uses Of Corn Products

Products of the lowly corn kernel have many functions unknown to the average man, from the manufacture of penicillin to such things as ore separation and oil-well drilling, according to *Corn In Industry*, new booklet of the Corn Industries Research Foundation of New York and Washington. Besides describing the many and varied uses of products from corn in both the food and industrial fields, the 64-page illustrated booklet explains in non-technical language the processes by which corn starch, syrup and sugar, and such by-products as corn oil and various feed-stuffs are made. Also included are chapters on the historic backgrounds of corn, uses of corn products in defense, the contribution of corn refining to agriculture and commerce, and the future potentials of the grain.

Woolen Manufacturers Seek Tariff Aid

In an effort to salvage the wool and worsted industry in America, manufacturers in the Philadelphia, Pa., area have asked that the State Department institute a continuing study of tariff rates as it affects various industries. Otherwise, manufacturers claimed during a conference in Philadelphia sponsored by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the growing volume of imports from Europe might spell the end of the industry.

One manufacturer admitted that new plants in the South have affected production in the North, but that imports are the most direct danger because Great Britain's average textile scale is 30 to 33 cents an hour while American textile manufacturers are paying an average \$1.55 an hour to help.

Some 79 woolen and worsted plants liquidated since 1949, but only two were in the South. Also, since 1947 imports of woolen and worsted fabrics increased by 400 per cent. Manufacturers also pointed out that the "imported" label is given too much prestige here by retailers and consumers, and that some program should be instituted to counteract this.

License Four Firms To Build Barotor Machine

Four textile finishing machinery firms have been licensed to manufacture the Barotor, which is a new machine developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. The Barotor is a machine utilizing mechanical principles new to dyeing. Du Pont officials said it was still in the development stage.

The manufacturers licensed to build the unit are: James

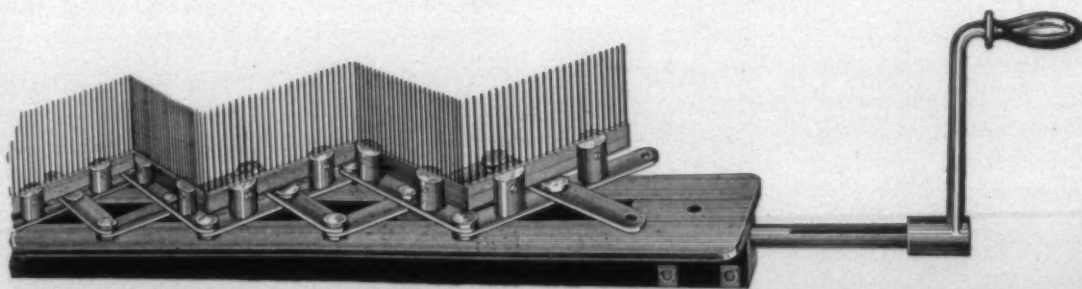
Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, Mass.; Riggs & Lombard, Inc., Lowell, Mass.; Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass., and Smith, Drum Co., Inc., Philadelphia. Present indications are that the machine may sell for about \$15,000, however, this estimate could change as experimental work continues, it was indicated. The machinery builders will absorb the license fee and sell the machine outright, it was explained. Purchasers will thus be allowed to utilize it for any type fabrics they wish and to use any dyes they consider satisfactory, officials said. The development was undertaken as a step in improving the dyeing of Orlon acrylic fiber and Dacron polyester fiber.

Offer Report On Fire-Retardant Textiles

The latest technical know-how for fire-retardant treatment of textiles is summarized in a report now available from the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The 308-page report entitled "Fundamental Studies of Chemical Retardants for the Fire Resistant Treatment of Textiles" presents results of a three-year research project carried on at Columbia University for the Army Quartermaster Corps. It includes a number of fundamental studies into the physical phenomena which occur when cellulosic materials are burned, and the processes by which various chemicals prevent this burning action. This basic knowledge has enabled the textile industry to produce (for the Quartermaster Corps) flame-resistant treated textiles lighter in weight and more flexible than those available during World War II.

O.T.S. said that although the results of this research have been published in a general way before, this report presents

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them in full detail and in such a well-organized manner that it should prove valuable to the entire textile industry. Among significant findings are these:

(1) Flame rate measurements support the theory that the lower the tar formation on combustion, the greater the resistance of the fabric to flaming.

(2) The greatest efficiency in decreasing the rate and amount of tar formation is exhibited by mixtures of borax and boric acid.

(3) A variation of less than one per cent in add-on can mean the difference between a fabric which flames and one which does not.

(4) It is evident that the permanency of a given flame-proofed fabric is directly related to its permanent ability to produce only slight amounts of tarry combustion products after scouring and extraction processes such as water leaching and detergent laundering.

PB 111007, "Fundamental Studies of Chemical Retardants for the Fire Resistant Treatment of Textiles," 308 pages, sells for \$7.75 mimeograph copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Georgia Cotton Mfrs. Set 1953 Parley Date

The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia will hold its 1953 convention at the Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., it is announced by J. M. Cheatham of Dundee Mills, Inc., Griffin, Ga., association president. The dates will be April 23-25. The Georgia cotton manufacturers held their 1952 meeting at Boca Raton for the first time, attracting the largest crowd in the more than 50-year history of the association.

Association directors, at a recent meeting in Atlanta, Ga., also voted to make some departures from the past practice in the convention schedule next year. Instead of beginning on a Wednesday night, the first activity will get under way on a Thursday evening, and, instead of being completed on Friday night, the meeting will end at noon Saturday. There will be business sessions Friday and Saturday mornings. The annual banquet and golf tournament will be held Friday.

Association members will be asked to make their own hotel reservations again this year, using special mimeographed forms to be supplied by the association's office.

I.C.C. Suspends Proposed Truckers Rate Hike

A proposed hike in minimum rates for truck shipments within Southern territory was suspended last month by the Interstate Commerce Commission until April 21, 1953. The truckers had proposed a minimum charge of \$2.30 or the first class rate for 100 pounds plus a six per cent surcharge, whichever was higher. The present minimum is \$1.50 plus a six per cent surcharge. The proposed increased minimum had been protested by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association; The South Carolina Manufacturers Association and the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association, Inc.

Most strikes these days can be expressed in bakery terms—more dough and more loaf.—*Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn.

Kit Dramatizes Dynel's Characteristics

An effective way of presenting fiber qualities and performance features to retailers and their sales personnel has been introduced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. The teaching aid, distributed to blanket buyers and mills, is a "magic demonstration kit" about blankets made of Dynel, Carbide's new acrylic fiber. To dramatize the performance features of Dynel in blankets, this novel kit contains materials for three simple, convincing tests:

(1) *Stain test.* Wool blanket swatches, Dynel blanket swatches, a vial of ink and a vial of Chlorox bleach are provided. A wool blanket swatch and a Dynel blanket swatch are stained with ink and immersed in an undiluted bleach for two minutes. The wool swatch disintegrates, while the stain is removed from the Dynel blanket swatch and the color remains unchanged. This experiment permits the "tester" to prove to himself that a Dynel blanket can be cleansed of stains or completely disinfected in undiluted household bleach without being harmed in any way. Dynel's inherent resistance to chemicals means the blankets are unharmed by soaps or detergents and have unusually long laundry life. Moreover, most stains wash out in plain soap and water because of the fiber's stain resistance.

(2) *Fire test.* A match or lighter flame is applied to one end of a Dynel blanket swatch which is provided to demonstrate Dynel's "built-in" fire extinguisher. The swatch shrinks from the flame and will not flare up, since Dynel does not support combustion.

(3) *Shrinkage test.* To demonstrate the washable, quick-drying, virtually shrinkproof qualities of Dynel blankets, a Dynel swatch and a ruler are provided. After being measured, the Dynel swatch is washed or soaked in hot water. The swatch is then wrapped in a towel and the excess water is squeezed out. Held against the cheek, the fabric is warm and almost dry—and there is no change in the dimensions of the swatch.

In addition to these readily demonstrable qualities, the kit emphasizes the fiber's permanent resilience and loft which assure a nap that "bounces back" after washing. The kit also shows those using it that lasting wear is assured by Dynel's strength, and by its excellent abrasion resistance. A further advantage of Dynel, the kit points out, is that the soft, pleasant nap of the blanket is exceptionally comfortable against the skin, with no itching or scratching. Storage problems for Dynel blankets, the kit concludes, are non-existent since Dynel has absolute immunity from moth or mildew damage.

Encyclopedia Of Surface Active Agents

Encyclopedia of Surface Active Agents, by J. P. Sisley and P. J. Wood, a 540-page book, has just been published by the Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Part I deals with the general aspects of surface active agents, their properties, applications, and methods of manufacture. It also gives a most efficient system of classification by which every variety of the modern surface-active agents can be identified by simple symbols.

Among the chemicals covered are wetting agents, detergents, penetrants, foaming compounds, emulsifiers, and dispersing agents. It describes their many applications in the textile and other industries. Part II is an alphabetical listing of brand-name surface active agents manufactured

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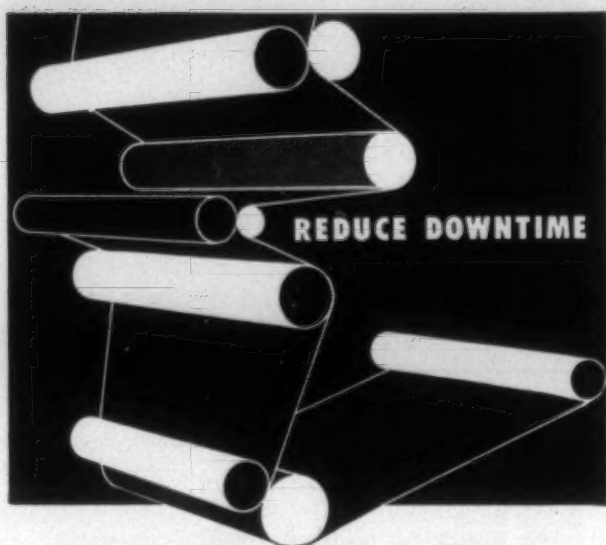
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all over the world. For most of the items the following information is listed: brand name; manufacturer; identical or similar products; chemical composition; class; appearance; properties; reaction; references; patents; applications; quantities used in different applications.

Chemical Usage Changing Labeling Methods

Chemicals that add desirable qualities to natural and synthetic fibers are rapidly gaining such widespread acceptance, according to Clem W. Kohlman of American Cyanamid Co.'s textile resins department, that major changes in current methods of labeling textile products are becoming more and more desirable. Citing the fact that *Good Housekeeping* has granted its seal of approval for Cyanamid's line of functional textile finishes, Mr. Kohlman said that the growing acceptance of chemically treated fibers is rapidly leading to new buying attitudes on the part of consumers. "Already, many consumers want to know what textile products will do, as well as what they are made of," he said.

"With the innumerable fibers and countless combinations of them in blends now on the market, along with the wide range of different qualities that can be added to them chemically, buying finished textile products will be less confusing if they are described in terms of their wrinkle, fire and spot resistance, water repellence and general durability, as well as the different fibers used."

Wool Council Questions Synthetic Fiber Claims

The American Wool Council, on behalf of American wool growers, Sept. 17 announced that it has requested the Federal Trade Commission to institute an inquiry into advertising claims that self-termed "miracle fibers" outwear and out-perform wool. The council denies the accuracy of these statements.

The council further asks the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the fairness to the public of the increasing practice by producers of synthetic fibers and fabrics of using long-established, traditional wool names and terms to describe their materials. In many instances, the council declares, the terminology is so employed that the public is deceived into purchasing the synthetic product under the impression that it is obtaining wool.

In filing the requests with the commission, J. B. Wilson, president of the American Wool Council, emphasizes that the council "is not attacking in any way the actual service and wear qualities of clothing made of any other fibers."

The constantly increasing population of the country, the council declares, and its steadily rising standards of living, provide cast opportunities for expanding markets for all fibers and fiber blends "and indeed for all textiles having required elements of wear and service."

"In the avenues of trade, comparison advertising such as is illustrated in many of these examples is regarded as being unfair and deceptive," the council says. "In too many instances, the strident tones of some of the advertising of the recently-arrived self-styled 'miracle' fibers are becoming a by-word in the textile and clothing industries. The impression is growing that unless checked, this type of advertising will eventually reduce the confidence of the public in all fibers and all fabrics."

A pedestrian is a man who can be reached easily by automobile!—*Carlsbad (N. M.) Current-Argus.*

Ga. Tech Textile School Presented Gift

A gift of modern textile machinery and equipment, enabling the A. French Textile School at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, to rank with the best textile schools in the world, was formally presented that institution at ceremonies Saturday, Oct. 18. The deed to the machinery and equipment, valued at approximately \$350,000, was turned over to Col. Blake R. Van Leer, Tech's president, by the Textile Education Foundation, Inc. The occasion was the foundation's annual meeting in the Harrison Hightower Building at Tech. Lawrence R. Brumby, foundation president and vice-president of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, made the presentation.

At the same time, Georgia Tech was presented three checks for \$1,000 each, representing scholarships for the current year which it provided for three outstanding students to the A. French Textile School, by T. M. Forbes, of Atlanta, foundation secretary. The machinery and equipment already have been installed, and the foundation now is completing construction of a new laboratory and testing room for the textile school.

This marked the 11th annual meeting of the foundation, which was established in 1942 to aid in the advancement of textile education in the South, and particularly at Georgia Tech. Under the leadership of the late W. Harrison Hightower of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills the foundation established a trust fund of \$600,000 through contributions from Georgia mills. It was decided to use the interest from this fund—or part of the principal if necessary—to advance the cause of textile education. After public funds had been

obtained for the construction of a new textile school at Georgia Tech, the state found itself unable to provide machinery and equipment needed for it. Consequently, the foundation then went out and obtained, through the further financial support of state mills, machinery and equipment having a value of about \$350,000 for the school.

Officers of the foundation in addition to those already named are M. M. Bryan, Jr., president of Jefferson (Ga.) Mills, vice-president, and George H. Hightower, vice-president of Thomaston Mills, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are: Norman E. Elsas, chairman of the board of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, chairman; B. D. Banks, Grantville (Ga.) Mills; Henry W. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus; B. W. Whorton, Dixie Mills, LaGrange, and Mr. Brumby.

Wool Manufactures Summary For 1951

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, reported recently that total production in the United States of woven fabric containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool amounted to 375 million yards in 1951. This was 12 per cent below 1950 production of these fabrics, the bureau reports. Consumption of raw wool on the woolen and worsted systems amounted to 484 million pounds in 1951, 25 per cent under 1950. Production of yarns other than carpet was only five per cent under 1950, but carpet yarn production was down 34 per cent.

Machinery activity, listing first machinery in place in December, 1951, and second, machinery in operation on

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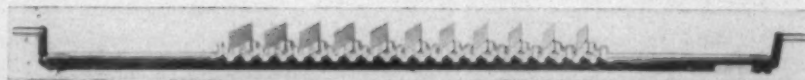
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the same date, follows: woolen and worsted looms, 34,817 and 25,240; carpet and rug looms, 4,464 and 2,771; woolen spinning spindles, 1,233,468 and 974,818; worsted spinning spindles, 1,811,394 and 1,236,019; worsted combs, 2,859 and 2,031.

Fibers of all types consumed for spinning on the woolen and worsted systems in 1951 was 754,843,000 pounds as compared with 897,145,000 in 1950. Production of tops in 1951 was 231,436,000 pounds compared with 291,528,000 in 1950; production of noils in 1951 was 30,731,000 pounds compared with 1950 production of 41,614,000 pounds.

Book On Synthetic Textiles Published

American Handbook of Synthetic Textiles, by Herbert R. Mauersberger and 22 collaborators, 1,218 pages, Textile Book Publishers, New York City. This is a practical text and reference book for the entire textile and allied industries. It covers the entire field from raw material to the dyed or printed and/or finished piece goods stage. The editor, Mr. Mauersberger, is well known as a writer, lecturer, teacher and textile consultant. He has been co-author and publisher of over 13 books, among them the *American Wool Handbook*, *American Cotton handbook* and *Matthews-Mauersberger Textile Fibers*. There is a foreword by J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board, Burlington Mills Corp.

The book is especially designed for mill men, technicians, designers, testing people, salesmen, engineers, chemists and students interested in the raw materials, manufacture, properties, processing and testing of synthetic textiles. It depicts American practice only and does not cover any European fibers or practices. There is an unusual amount of authentic information arranged in 20 chapters.

An excellent subject index, appendix, list of advertisers, table of contents, conclude this largest of books on synthetic fibers and their use in textiles. The appendix contains the F.T.C. trade practice rules of the rayon and acetate textile industry, the rayon, nylon and silk converting industry and the hosiery industry. Over 100 prominent advertisers participated in making this book possible. The book rightfully deserves a prominent place in the literature of synthetic textiles in this country and abroad.

Technologists Plan Symposium Feb. 3

The American Association of Textile Technologists has chosen Feb. 3, 1953, for its second annual one-day symposium. It is to be held at the Hotel Statler in New York, with talks during the morning, a luncheon with a leader in the textile industry still to be chosen as speaker, followed by a question and answer discussion from the floor. For the first time at this event, exhibits of fiber and laboratory equipment producers will be held in conjunction with the meeting in the rotunda and parlours outside the main ballroom of the hotel.

The committee planning the event is headed by Leonard S. Little, consultant, as general chairman. Exhibits are in charge of Larus R. Burgess of Cone Mills as committee chairman, with exhibit management in charge of Campbell-Fairbanks Associates.

An electric razor is fine for a shave, but grandpa's strap was better for the shaver.—*Ellaville (Ga.) Sun.*

A.P.I. Textile School Expansion Planned

The new head of the School of Textile Technology at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, already is setting in motion plans he hopes will eventually result in the development of one of the top-ranking textile schools in the nation. He is Cleveland L. Adams, whose appointment to the post fills the vacancy created by the retirement of Dr. E. W. Camp. The acting head of the school recently, Prof. Charles Knight, will remain as a member of the active staff. In addition to serving as the head of the textile school, Mr. Adams also is a research principal in the Auburn Research Foundation and Engineering Experiment Station, of which Dr. R. G. Sturm is director.

The new head of the textile school, incidentally, is the first graduate of Auburn in textile engineering, having received his degree there in 1932 on a *Birmingham News* scholarship. A native of Barbour County, Ala., he is the only textile operating executive to head any school of textiles in recent years. For the last nine years he had been associated with the West Point Mfg. Co., first as head of the processing department of the research division and later as technical director of Lanett Mill Division. Prior to joining West Point, he had served as superintendent of Cow-ikee Mills at Eufaula, Ala., and for two and a half years during the war he worked for the government on research and development of textiles for defense at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

Mr. Adams' primary objective is to develop at Auburn the kind of textile school that will best serve the interests of Alabama's largest industry. He has the physical resources to do so in a handsome building with 32,000 feet of floor space and machinery and equipment that will serve the purpose for the time being.

There are approximately 50 students enrolled this year in the School of Textile Technology. "We should have at least three times that number," Mr. Adams says. "Neither the need nor the demand for textile graduates has ever been greater than now. Alabama's textile industry employs 51,800 persons—about 25 per cent of the state's total industrial working force. There are, conservatively, ten jobs waiting for every textile graduate."

Currently, the school awards B.S. degrees in textile chemistry and in textile engineering. Later, Mr. Adams hopes to institute a course in textile manufacturing, which will lead to administrative jobs.

The need for trained textile graduates grows almost daily. It has been estimated that there will be a 25 per cent increase

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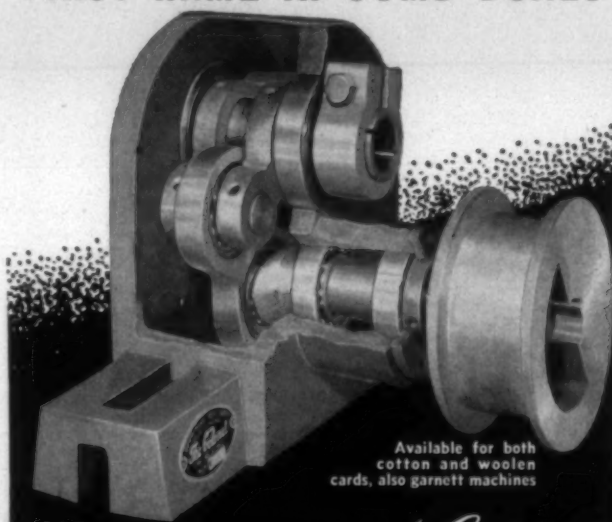
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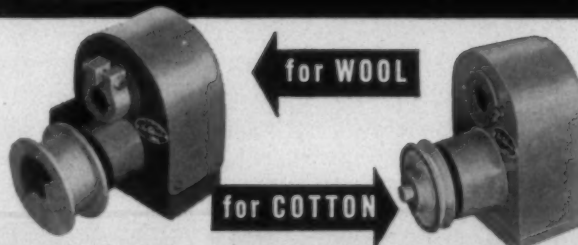
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in textile industries in Alabama in the next ten years. If Mr. Adams' hopes are realized, Auburn will be able to supply the demand. He hopes, for example, that industry or individuals or organizations will see the advantages in awarding scholarships and fellowships to the textile school. He hopes also to be able to obtain eventually more machinery and equipment upon which to train his students so they may serve the industry more effectively.

He plans to place an ever-greater emphasis upon research, for he realizes that the future of the textile industry itself depends perhaps more on research than any other single factor. Mr. Adams is intensely interested in the development of better varieties of cotton in Alabama and the region—varieties which will meet the maximum needs of the mills—and in the part the textile school can play in determining the best end-product that can be made from these varieties.

Forecast Wider Uses For Silicones

F. L. Dennett of Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich., and Roland E. Derby, Jr., of the Derby Co., Inc., Lawrence, Mass., were principal speakers at the Fall meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, held last month at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Dennett told the group that applications of silicones as water repellents for synthetic fibers, anti-foaming and lu-

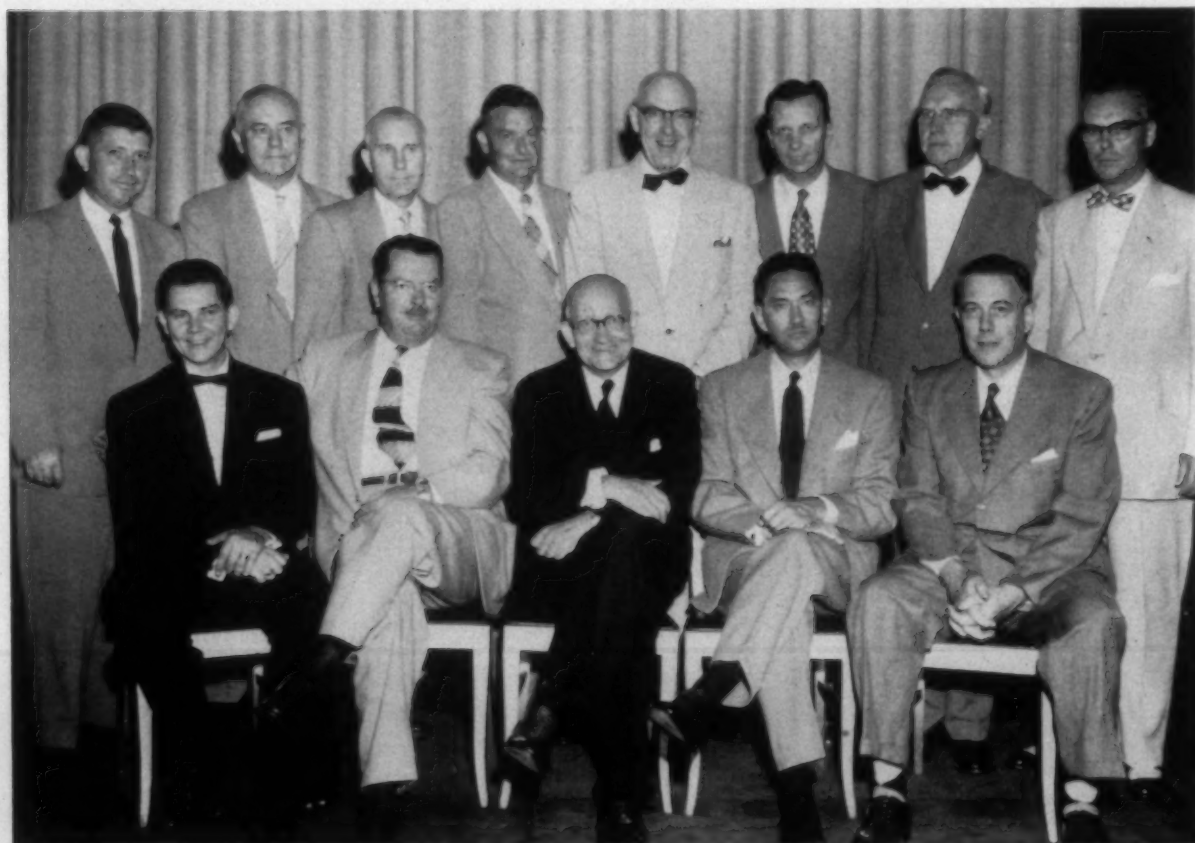
bricating agents are only a preview of the still more useful materials of this nature which are continually being developed through research. Mr. Derby outlined the rapid advance in the form of new instruments and new techniques taking place in the field of color science.

Mr. Dennett said that "thermoplastic fabrics finished with the silicone water repellent exhibit improved sewability, since the silicone provides lubrication and lower needle temperature. On acetate fabric it has been shown that the melting temperature is raised due to the presence of a silicone water repellent.

"Where water repellency is of no concern a standard silicone mold release emulsion may be applied to threads and fabrics to improve sewability. Preliminary tests with Orlon thread treated with Dow Corning emulsion 35 B have shown a reduction in temperature of 120° F. when sewing 12-ounce Orlon at 3,000 stitches per minute. Effectiveness of the silicone lubricated thread has been shown on dyed, pigment-dyed, vinyl-coated, wax-coated, and rubber-coated fabrics.

"Still another silicone product of great value to the textile industry is the anti-foaming agent which can be used as either a solvent dispersible compound or as an emulsion. These materials are used in concentrations of one to 200 ppm to effectively kill foams in aqueous and non-aqueous systems in the textile, paper, paint and food industries.

"Of perhaps less interest to the textile finisher, but of



Active in the work of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists are the 13 men pictured above. *Left to right, seated:* Herman J. Jordan, Jr., of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.; M. M. McCann of Warwick Chemical, Burlington, N. C.; R. Hobart Souther of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; Henry Rutherford of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh; and Clarence Hooper of Burlington Mills Corp., Burlington, N. C.

Standing, left to right: C. O. Stevenson of Ciba Co., Greenville, S. C.; Dr. H. Y. Jennings of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; Joseph L. Lindsay of the Clemson (S. C.) College School of Textiles; Dr. R. E. Rupp of Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; A. R. Thompson of Ciba, Charlotte, N. C.; Linton Reynolds of Riegel Development Laboratories, Ware Shoals, S. C.; A. Moody Burt of Nova Chemical Co., Greensboro, N. C., and Joseph Steele of American Aniline Products, Inc., Charlotte.

great value to the operators of textile plants, are the silicone greases and the Class H insulated electric motors. A silicone based grease has been developed which is serviceable in anti-friction bearings operating at speeds up to 2,000 r.p.m. and at temperatures from -20° to 400° F. This grease is non-melting and is highly resistant to water, oxidation and fumes of most chemicals.

"Still another has been designed for anti-friction bearings operating at speeds up to 20,000 r.p.m. and at temperatures ranging up to 350° F. This grease based on the silicon-oxygen silicon structure has shown over ten times the life of organic greases at high temperatures and makes permanent lubrication possible at normal temperatures. A fluid based on the same structure has been developed which is serviceable at temperatures above 400° F. on tenter frames, oven conveyor bearings and machinery exposed to high temperatures and high humidity."

Mr. Derby illustrated the fundamental principles of a spectrophotometer by means of a schematic diagram and by showing slides. He stressed that in addition to spectrophotometers, which are not color measuring instruments directly, there are colorimeters, which should be considered as distinctly different from the ordinary color comparator used on chemical analysis and often referred to as a "colorimeter." Mr. Derby, as head of a textile testing and research firm, has done consulting work and special studies for the past three years on the application of spectrophotometry in the textile industry.

He said that while colorimeters offer several advantages, such as speed, ruggedness and simplicity of operation, they suffer several limitations which make them difficult to apply

to certain textile color problems. Probably the major one, he added, is that they lack sufficient analytical ability in the case of dye mixtures, but they have considerable utility in many cases, are relatively inexpensive and merit careful consideration as the solution to certain color problems. He showed how the spectrophotometer can function as an aid to the eye and brain in more quickly and reliably performing certain tasks in considering the problems of color formulation.

Mooresville Making Sanforized Terry Cloth

Production of the first successful Sanforized terry cloth, stabilized to shrink less than one per cent in washing, has been achieved by Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, according to Hugh Brown, manager, terry products division. The method of controlling shrinkage of terry cloth was developed by the mill jointly with Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., owner of the Sanforized trademark.

The new Sanforized terry fabrics are designed primarily for apparel manufacturers for use in practically every type of terry garment. Fabrics are available for delivery from the mill three weeks after receipt of order. Colors available are white and a range of pastel shades, with excellent colorfastness. Fabric width is 36 inches and weight is 1.71 yards per pound.

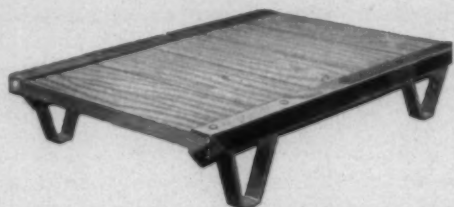
The stabilized fabric is the only cloth of its type in terry, Mr. Brown said. It carries the Sanforized label and can be washed without affecting the traditional high pile or soft hand of terry. The new method does not cause the fabric to mat down and the hand is not harshened. It leaves

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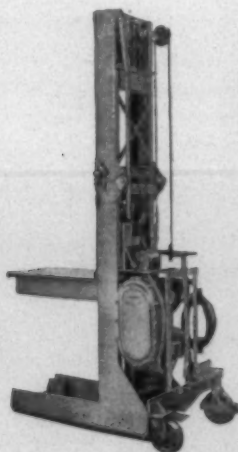


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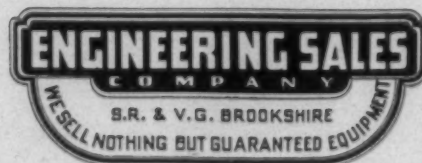
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a lofty pile and a pleasant softness. "An additional advantage of the method is a tightening of the weave, with a resultant higher thread count per inch," Mr. Brown said. "This makes a higher-quality, stronger fabric, with increased wear life." Terry cloth's water absorbent properties are unaffected, it is claimed. In production, stabilization of terry cloth will result in increased efficiency and economy. Manufacturers can cut terry garments to size, thereby saving both fabric and operating costs.

In addition, style possibilities are considerably increased, with the stabilized cloth giving the designer more opportunity for high styling. "The better quality apparel resulting will give new appeal to terry garments at the high fashion level," Mr. Brown said. At the same time, he pointed out that Sanforized terry garments should remain well within reach of the volume market, since the new fabric is relatively low-priced.

"The availability of stabilized terry cloth greatly broadens the market for terry garments," the Mooresville executive said. "The fabric's comfort and strength in wear and its ready adaptability to a wide variety of styles and colors have made it a popular favorite for beach and sportswear. With the Sanforized control, terry takes on additional importance as a fabric for washable garments of many types."

Typical end uses of terry in men's, women's and children's apparel are bathrobes, beach robes, sport shirts, blouses, jackets, bathing attire and linings. A recent development has been reversible garments, with terry on one side and denim or other fabric on the other. Test garments of the new Sanforized terry cloth have been shown to buyers and buying offices, Mr. Brown reported. Reaction has been highly enthusiastic, he said.

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Recent Patents To Carolinians

Among recent patents granted Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, are as follows:

Coy L. Huffman of Greenville, S. C., has received Patent No. 2,569,994 covering an improved picker stick mounting. This device is now being manufactured by the Hardwood Mfg. Co. of Greenville. By means of this mounting, a picker for a loom may be mounted on the picker stick which drives the same without damage to the stick or the picker and the mounting will cause the picker to remain in place with the minimum of wear. Mr. Huffman provides a screw arrangement between the picker and the picker stick, which screw does not penetrate the picker stick and, therefore, the picker stick is not weakened as has heretofore frequently been the case.

Ira L. Griffin of Charlotte, N. C., has been issued Patent No. 2,568,446 covering method and means for intermittently treating size yarn. This invention is adapted to be used in association with a sizing machine for sizing yarn being processed for the use in the manufacture of textiles. The invention provides means for intermittently applying a lubricant or other treating solution to the sized yarn before the yarn is dried. This prevents the separate strands of yarn from adhering to each other and, consequently, results in yarn of a superior quality.

Fieldcrest Mills Division of Marshall Field & Co. received Patent No. 2,572,289 covering apparatus for folding cloth in predetermined lengths. This patent is the invention of Grover C. Truslow of Charlotte and John T. MacIsaac, Jr., of Spray, N. C. The patent covers a large ma-

chine used for folding cloth in predetermined lengths so that the cloth may be cut in the desired lengths for use in making blankets, sheets, bedspreads and the like.

Patent No. 2,561,126 has been issued to Robbins Mills, Inc., upon application of Peter B. Lewis of Aberdeen, N. C. This patent covers an improved slub catcher for use on textile machines such as winding machines and is adapted to detect slubs or irregularities in yarn being processed.

Bulletin On Dan River's X-2 Chemical

New data on the properties of X-2 rayon fabrics and on the application of the X-2 chemical to viscose rayon fabrics in the textile finishing plant are disclosed in a technical service bulletin which has been issued by the chemical development division of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Limited quantities of X-2 rayon fabrics have been produced by Dan River Mills and are now in the market, particularly in the men's shirting field. Fairly complete lines are expected to be made available in the near future. These fabrics are also being produced by other mills which completed arrangements with Dan River Mills for the utilization of the X-2 chemical sometime ago, and it is understood that some of these fabrics of other mills are also in the market.

Commenting on the service bulletin just issued, L. K. Fitzgerald, manager of the chemical development division said: "We are now sending out to mills and textile finishing plants interested in the matter, an initial bulletin on X-2 washable rayon fabrics and textile-treating chemicals. This bulletin is designed primarily to acquaint manufac-

turers, finishers, and the textile industry generally with the facts regarding X-2 rayon fabric, and to disclose basic information relative to the method of application of the X-2 chemical.

"We have found it advisable in initiating the application of the X-2 chemical in other mills and finishing plants to render a considerable amount of direct personal service through our chemists and engineers and we have every reason to believe that this type of service is quite practicable and we are assured that it is appreciated."

An introductory statement to the X-2 service bulletin clarifies some of the basic facts relative to this chemical treatment, as follows: "More than ten years of continuous research by the Dan River laboratories in the application of finishes to cotton, rayon and rayon blends resulted in the development of the X-2 chemical. This research covered all the known finishes now in the market and hundreds of others of Dan River's own origination. X-2 is a Dan River origination.

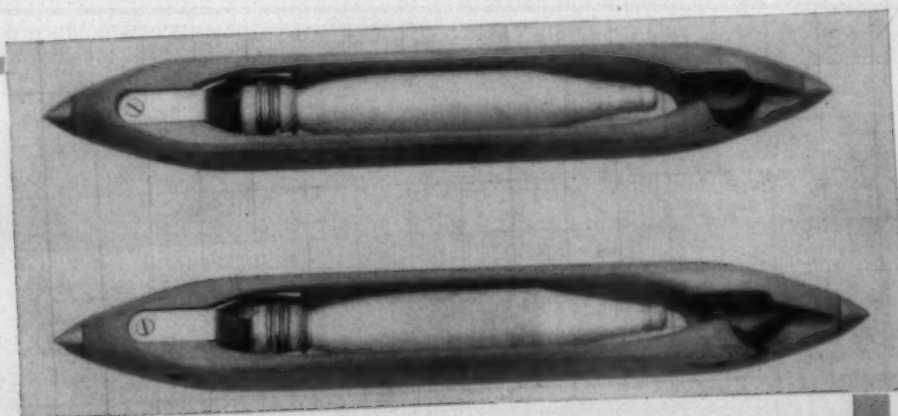
"Stated literally, X-2 is a readily applied chemical treatment that permanently stabilizes rayon and rayon-blend fabrics. The modification of the molecular structure of the fibers in an X-2 treated rayon or rayon blend fabric produces changes in the properties of the fiber which are an integral part of the fiber and cannot be altered or removed by washing or wear, or by any method short of actual destruction of the fiber itself.

"X-2 is a chemical that is entirely new to the industry. It is not a resin, nor is it related to any of the resins. Further, it is not in any way comparable to any of the resins, either in chemical composition, or in the permanent end-results

New SHUTTLES FOR DRAPER LOOMS

Major shuttle improvements have long come from Watson-Williams. This time the Shuttle People have introduced two leaders in their field — **shuttles for Draper Looms, fitted with Cast Iron Eyes, to accommodate a longer filling package.**

One of them is 15¼" long, the other a standard 15¾" long. Both are equipped



with 8" bobbins. The 15¼" length shuttle is designed to use a short eye to give longer bobbin length. A short eye can also be incorporated in shuttles of other lengths for Standard Draper Looms, and for C and K cotton looms to provide a maximum length bobbin.

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when applied to rayon and rayon blend fabrics. The application of X-2 requires no equipment other than that now in use in mills and finishing plants for the application of resin finishes."

The bulletin goes into rather precise descriptions of the properties contributed to rayon and rayon blend fabrics by the X-2 chemical and places particular emphasis on such features as increased wear-life, complete and permanent launderability, almost complete elimination of shrinking and stretching, and the absence of any chlorine retention.

The second part of the bulletin is devoted to the X-2 chemical and its application, with a preliminary statement on the chemical action that results when rayon and rayon blend fabrics are treated, and how this chemical action supplements the molecular structure of the fiber and thus permanently establishes the new and desirable properties.

Methods of application, such as avoidance of tensions, souring, padding, drying, and curing are referred to in some detail. The method by which the "hand" of the fabric may be varied is described.

The use of the X-2 chemical is being extended to other cellulosic fibers with encouraging results. Acetate fabrics treated with X-2 show outstanding properties and present development work indicates that a modified form of X-2 for cotton will give the same outstanding properties to cotton fabrics that the present X-2 gives to rayon. The X-2 chemical is now being made available to the textile trade generally.

Personnel Ratio Surveyed By A.M.A.

Personnel ratios—the number of persons employed in personnel work per 100 employees—have dropped for the second successive year, according to a survey conducted by Dale Yoder and Lenore P. N. Wilson of the University of Minnesota's industrial relations center. Ratios are reported down to 0.61 for 1952, from 0.81 in 1948 and a high of 0.87 in 1950.

The survey, reported in the July-August issue of *Personnel*, published by the American Management Association, shows a continued increase in salaries of industrial relations executives. The over-all average salary for January, 1952, was \$9,685, not including bonuses or insurance benefits, representing a gain of 13 per cent over the preceding year's average of \$8,581. For the five-year period, 1948-52, average salaries have increased 25 per cent.

Conclusions as to current personnel ratios and salaries were drawn from tabulated returns representing 784 personnel executives in 35 states and Canadian provinces. The firms on which reports are based have a total of more than 3,000,000 employees.

Results of the survey further indicate that small companies have consistently maintained higher ratios than larger organizations, with the latter group showing the sharpest reduction since 1950. The tabulation showed banking and finance to be the most extensively staffed industry group, with transportation—the highest salaried industry—maintaining the lowest personnel ratio. A greatly reduced ratio in manufacturing and a sharp rise in the proportion for trade were noted.

Salaries reported in this year's study ranged from \$3,000 to \$75,000, averaging from \$6,410 for the smallest plants, to \$13,844 for those employing 3,000 or more. The study indicates that the designation vice-president in charge of

industrial relations or personnel has an additional money value of approximately \$10,000 as compared with the next salary classification.

Second best paid, the *Personnel* article reports, are the industrial relations directors, who averaged \$12,238; and least lucrative are the personnel managers—\$7,993. The average of all salaries for women was \$6,929—\$1,756 less than the average for men. It was also noted that the title of "industrial relations director" appears to be gaining in popularity.

In a tabulation of age and experience of survey respondents, the study showed vice-presidents to be the oldest of the group, with an average age of 47.5 years, and with an average of 15.3 years of experience in manpower management and 7.5 years on their present job. Industrial relations directors averaged 44.9 years in age and reported 13.6 years of experience.

September Rayon Shipments Are Listed

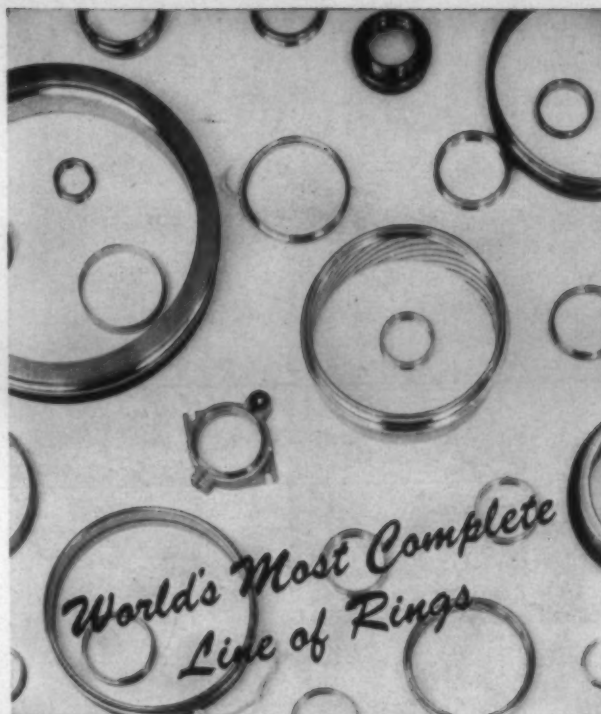
Rayon and acetate shipments in September totaled 108,900,000 pounds, a 4½ per cent decrease under the August total of 114,200,000 pounds but 32 per cent greater than shipments in September, 1951, according to the *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Shipments in the first nine months of the year amounted to 860,600,000 pounds, or nine per cent less than the 946,000,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period of 1951.

The *Organon* has calculated production of rayon and acetate during September at 106,600,000 pounds or 86 per cent of rated capacity. The September production figure was one per cent larger than August and three per cent greater than the September, 1951, figure of 103,500,000 pounds. For the sixth consecutive month, shipments in the industry were larger than production and stocks thus declined to an over-all total of 70,400,000 pounds, a figure well below the all-time high level of 119,700,000 pounds in March of 1952. On the basis of third quarter shipments, producers' inventory amounted to less than three weeks' supply, the *Organon* points out.

The decline of shipments in all major divisions during September as compared with August may have reflected in some cases the fact that there were fewer shipping days in the later month. September shipments of regular tenacity rayon yarn at 19,500,000 pounds were six per cent under August shipments. Production in September increased to a level of 16,800,000 pounds or 73 per cent of rated capacity. In this category of yarn, September was the fifth consecutive month in which shipments exceeded production and stocks of rayon yarn were therefore reduced from the high point of 66,900,000 pounds at the end of April to 40,700,000 pounds at the end of September.

After large increases in the five preceding months, September acetate yarn shipments amounting to 28,200,000 pounds were down 2,600,000 pounds compared to August. On the other hand, September production continued to show an increase and there was a small growth in stock. In both August and September viscose high tenacity yarn shipments totaled 34,400,000 pounds. With a fewer number of days in that latter month, production declined 1,900,000 pounds to a total of 34,000,000 pounds in September.

Rayon staple-tow shipments in September held at the August level of 18,000,000 pounds. With production



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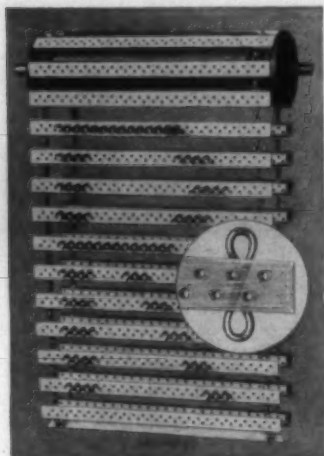
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equaling shipments there was no change in the inventory level of 9,200,000 pounds from August to September. Shipments of acetate staple+tow, however, declined in September to 8,800,000 pounds. There was also a 600,000-pound reduction in output, but nonetheless inventories at the end of September increased to 6,400,000 pounds.

Imports of rayon+acetate staple in August, according to the *Organon*, recovered somewhat and a total of 5,961,000 pounds came into the country from abroad. The August figure was 51 per cent ahead of the preceding month but 672,000 pounds or ten per cent below the average monthly imports for the first eight months of 1952. Compared to August, 1951, however, imports were down 25 per cent. During August, 1952, the largest supplying countries were United Kingdom with 21 per cent of the total, Switzerland 18 per cent, the Netherlands 13 per cent, Germany 12 per cent, Norway ten per cent, and Belgium nine per cent.

Imports of staple in the first eight months of the year, the *Organon* points out, amounted to 53,061,000 pounds. This compares with 65,779,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1952. Norway led the list of supplying countries with 16 per cent, followed by the United Kingdom with 14 per cent, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and Germany with ten per cent each, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland with seven per cent each, Cuba four per cent, Canada three per cent, and Austria and Japan with one per cent each.

In its annual review of the raw cotton situation, the *Organon* notes that total world production for the crop year ending July, 1952, was 32,900,000 bales, of which the United States accounted for 15,200,000 bales or 46 per cent. World consumption in the period was 30,200,000 bales of which the United States share was 9,220,000 or 31 per cent. The difference of 2,700,000 bales between world production and consumption was therefore added to the carryover stocks, which in the preceding season were drawn upon heavily when consumption ran far ahead of production.

The *Organon* points out that with the textile industry recovery which began in the United States at the middle of the year and is being felt in other countries in varying degrees at the present, consumption may be expected to show an increase over estimates of a few months ago. Even so, according to the *Organon*, it seems doubtful that world consumption of cotton will exceed the 1951-1952 level, and many sources apparently expect it to be smaller than the 30,200,000 bales consumed that year.

Only tenuous estimates of world output of man-made fibers in terms of their replacement equivalent of cotton can be made, the *Organon* states, particularly in the case of the non-cellulosic fibers, where there is in many cases no comparable physical structure or end-use. It is worth noting, however, that in the calendar year 1951, world man-made fiber output was the equivalent of 8,800,000 bales of cotton, compared with 7,700,000 bales in the previous year and about 4,500,000 bales pre-war.

World production of raw cotton in the 1951-1952 season was up 25 per cent compared to the previous year and was the highest since the 1937 season. Compared to the previous season, the total world increase in output was 6,600,000 bales of which the United States accounted for 5,300,000 bales. Practically all of the 1,300,000-bale increase shown for the world outside of the United States was attributable to the Soviet Union and China. Ginnings in the latter

country were reported to have been 700,000 bales greater than the 1950-1951 season while the Soviet Union's output was said to have exceeded the previous year by 500,000 bales. Relatively small increases in India, Mexico and Turkey were offset by declines in other countries. Pakistan and Brazil showed very little change.

While prospects for the 1952-1953 season are difficult to assess, it seems that no significant changes in production in countries outside of the Iron Curtain are anticipated. Any increases that may take place in the Soviet Union or China are a matter of conjecture, but they will probably do no more than offset the expected decline of 1,250,000 bales in the current United States crop. It would thus appear that the 1952-1953 outlook is for a crop no larger, and perhaps significantly smaller, than the 1951-1952 total of 32,914,000 bales.

Non-United States consumption of cotton in the 1951-1952 season at about 21,000,000 bales is still 500,000 bales under the pre-war average figure. United States consumption, however, was 43 per cent greater than its 1934-1938 average. The lag in foreign cotton consumption, according to the *Organon*, may be explained in part by the fact that rayon and acetate production throughout the world increased from an average of 2,500,000 equivalent cotton bales in 1934-1938 to 5,500,000 bales in 1951.

Cotton consumption in the United States during the crop year ended July 31, 1952, aggregated 9,219,660 bales, a 12 per cent decrease from that of the previous season which was a record high except for the two war years of 1941-1942 and 1942-1943. In the season just closed, consumption remained close to the previous year's level for about the first two-thirds of the season, but slackened off in the last four or five months. The *Organon* points out that apparently the public felt that no textile shortages were in prospect and decided to take time to consume what had previously been purchased. The result was a slowing up of activity and the reduction of inventories at all levels, from which the entire textile industry has only recently begun to recover.

Two S.T.A. Fall Meetings Outlined

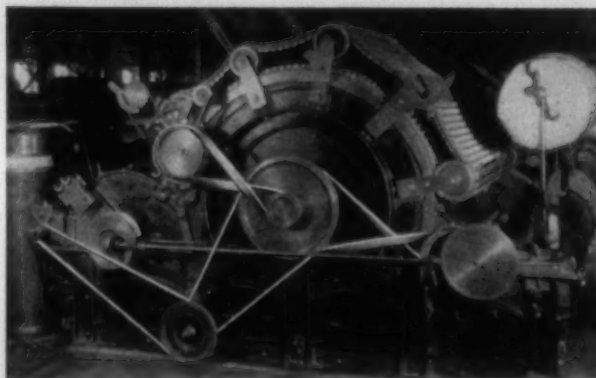
Plans for Fall meetings of two Southern Textile Association divisions—Piedmont, and South Carolina—were made known this month. The Piedmont Division, of which Marshall H. Rhyne of Belmont, N. C., is chairman, will meet at 10 a.m., Saturday, Nov. 8 in the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont. The South Carolina Division, of which James A. Chapman, Jr., of Enoree is

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chairman, will meet Saturday, Nov. 15 at 10:30 a.m., in the ball room of the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia.

On the program for the Piedmont S.T.A. meeting, which has been arranged by H. C. Estes of Pacific Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C., are: E. G. Michaels, II, of the management consulting firm of Henderson, Lindsay and Michaels, Greensboro, N. C., who will present a film and commentary entitled "Working Smarter—Not Harder;" H. C. Olson of National Starch Products, Inc., New York City, who will discuss the use and application of sizing materials; and Robert G. Sharpe of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., whose topic will be "What Do Supervisors Expect of Top Management on Safety."

At the South Carolina S.T.A. meeting in Columbia Nov. 15 the Henderson, Lindsay & Michaels company's film will again be screened. In addition, Charles A. Gibson, president of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, will present an address entitled "Management's 'T' Formation," and Donald Marshall and Walter M. Brice, Jr., of Draper Corp., Spartanburg, will give a slide gauge lecture on loom fixing. The University of South Carolina-University of North Carolina football game will be played Nov. 15 at Columbia, and tickets may be secured by writing to the U.S.C. Athletic Association.

These two meetings will conclude the Fall divisional programs of the S.T.A. The Eastern Carolina Division met Oct. 18 at Durham, N. C., and the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division will meet Oct. 25 at Hanes, N. C. (Details of this latter meeting may be found on Page 58 of this issue.)

British Plan International Textile Exhibit

Belle Vue, Manchester, England, will be the scene for the International Exhibition of Textile Machinery and Accessories to be held Oct. 14-24, 1953. Similar to the successful exhibitions in 1949 and 1950 at Manchester and Leicester, England, and to others before the war, the 1953 exhibition also is being held under the auspices of the Textile Recorder Exhibition Co. Those wishing further information concerning the exhibition should contact Textile Recorder (Machinery and Accessories) Exhibitions, Ltd., Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester 2.

International Wool Study Group To Meet

The International Wool Study Group will hold its fifth meeting in London, England, beginning Nov. 3. The study group was organized at the London Wool Conference in November, 1946, for the purpose of reviewing the world wool situation and making recommendations. The first meeting of the group was held in 1947 and subsequent meetings were held in 1948, 1949 and 1950. A meeting of the study group in 1951 was not considered necessary in view of the full survey of the situation undertaken at the International Materials Conference and at other conferences on wool during that year.

Parley Told Plan To Expand World Markets

A new kind of "block-buster" has been dropped in England—by the American delegation to the International Cotton Textile Conference at Buxton, England. Robert T. Stevens, leader of the U. S. delegates, called for an end to exchange restrictions, import quotas, subsidies and simi-

lar devices which have blocked and will continue to block world textile trade. He also warned against the menace of new and introverted nationalisms as "being equally deadly from the standpoint of world trade and human well-being," adding: "Their types of control block production, trade and consumption. Their restrictive policy diminishes the sum total of world trade and consumption, as well as their own consumption."

Mr. Stevens asked the representatives of nations producing 90 per cent of the world's cotton goods to adopt trade policies based on "mutuality" to help achieve the supreme objective of encouraging maximum consumption of cotton goods throughout the world. He urged wholehearted endorsement of policies which tend to open up markets and permit trade on a more competitive and expanding basis. "World trade does not possess a unilateral quality," he declared. "The cotton textile industry, like foreign trade, refuses to be bound by national lines. It cannot be understood on a country by country basis. It is a world entity."

The American proposal, as outlined by Mr. Stevens last month at the opening of the nine-day conference, was defined simply as one of reducing trade barriers and stimulating commerce on a multilateral basis through free, unrestricted enterprise—a "New World" approach in contrast to "Old World" ideas of market division and monopolies. Its goal would be wider distribution of goods and services to raise living standards everywhere.

After the first day, the conferees moved to Buxton where the remaining sessions were held. During the meetings, it was pointed out the United States has already initiated many efforts toward achieving the goal defined by the American delegation. Marked progress in reducing tariffs, increasing its imports and liberalizing trade was cited to show that the United States "has not girded its loins protectionwise against any threat of unrestrained international competition."

However, the conference was reminded, tariff concessions granted by other nations were, in large part, meaningless, since trade in soft currency countries was subject to other types of barriers such as import quotas, exchange restrictions, special taxes and embargoes. America imposes no quotas on imports of cotton goods, nor does it resort to exchange restrictions, exchange taxes, sales taxes at port of entry, nor to any other form of hidden tariff, the conferees were informed.

Bilateral trade treaties were also described by the U. S. delegates as "another type of trade control which has come into almost universal use outside the United States and Canada." These agreements have exerted an important and frequently controlling influence upon the conditions of trade in the sterling and Western Europe areas, and in the recovery of Japanese trade, and their effect is to narrow the trade opportunities of each country both for exports and imports, the conference was told. Only by sweeping away excessive trade controls, by liberalizing the use and transferability of foreign currencies, can the nations prepare a pathway for expansion of consumer markets, the American delegation contended.

The American representatives warned of the dangers ahead for any nationalistic country which establishes a small, inefficient textile industry as a prop to the home economy. Soon these infant industries demand excessive protection, even while the productive facilities are inadequate to meet the quality and volume needs of the home

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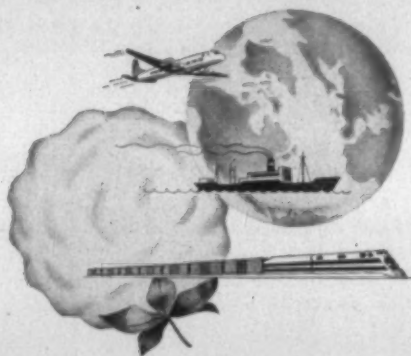
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market. Maintenance of such industry, they said, requires another towering tariff wall, slapping on of embargoes and quotas or whatever device may be most handy to keep out foreign textiles.

"As a result people of those countries have less goods and inferior goods and they pay higher prices. They are poorer than before and world trade has declined another notch. Cotton consumption is down. But another triumph has been achieved for misdirected nationalism." Moreover, the Americans' statement continued, a widespread cause of trade restrictions relates to the desire to protect these small, inefficient and high-cost cotton textile industries that have been springing up in many of the unindustrialized countries in response to a nationalistic urge for security and a self-sustaining economy. "Aggressive action by one state or group of states begets counteraction; restriction begets counter-restriction. Maneuvers of defense and offense bring into play all of the devices for strangulation and frustration of trade."

The assembled delegates were urged to adopt common principles under which each country must contribute to its own status in the pattern of international relationships.

Attention of the conference was called to the fact that just one additional change of clothing for each man, woman and child across the face of the globe would require another seven million bales of cotton, approximately 12 billion yards of goods. Certainly this objective holds opportunity for all, the Americans pointed out. The U. S. delegation offered various steps in a positive and constructive program in which they expressed the hope that they "may join in a common effort to achieve this objective."

The program offered by the Americans, calling attention to the way that greater productivity, lower costs of manufacture through specialized mass production, and vigorous research and promotion have combined to expand textile consumption in the United States, recommended that other nations undertake similar methods in their textile operations.

Recognition was given to the need for more and more capital to provide machines and power but it was also noted that capital development must first be permitted and that investment risks must be minimized if the desire of all people of the world for a larger measure of goods and services is to be fulfilled.

Citing the automobile industry in the U. S. as having actually helped create its own market by building purchasing power, the Americans urged application of these principles to "provide the greatest opportunity for increasing purchasing power and enlarging textile consumption in our own domestic markets." It was pointed out that if real per capita income in Japan were increased to permit consumption at the average level of the thirties in that country, it would create a market for another billion yards of cotton

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goods annually. This is as much as all the exports from Japan today. In Europe, if human and material resources could be organized to increase its cotton consumption to about half of what it is in the U. S., it would create a market for another 6.5 billion yards of goods—far more than the total exportation of all cotton textiles today.

In southeast Asia, including the Indies, the potential is tremendous, the conference was told. These countries have petroleum, coal, rubber, timber, and large known deposits of metallic ores and an enormous capacity to produce a wide range of foods and general agricultural products including sugar, rice, tea, coffee and vegetable oils. Increased productivity in some of these countries will create new markets.

"If we all understand these dynamic principles and apply them," the Americans stated, "we can raise the level of purchasing power, build new markets, increase consumption and thus raise the standard of living. We can create enough business for all."

Cotton Sales Yarn Inventories Reduced

Marking the second successive month in which carded cotton sales yarn inventories were reduced, another drop of nearly a million pounds in spinners' stocks took place in August, the Textile Information Service reports. As of Aug. 30, stocks of yarn, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, amounted to 1.10 weeks' production. This compared with inventories on Aug. 2 equal to 1.35 weeks' output and with stocks on Sept. 1, 1951, amounting to 1.72 weeks' production.

Sales for the month exceeded the production rate and unfilled orders on spinners' books increased about 4,000,000 pounds. As of Aug. 30, spinners' backlog of unfilled orders was equivalent to 10.9 weeks' production and was 9.13 times the stocks on hand. On Aug. 2 unfilled orders were equal to 10.70 weeks' production and were 7.94 times the stocks on hand. The lower ratio of unfilled orders to production, despite the poundage increase in the backlog, is due to a step-up in the weekly production rate which occurred during the month. Unfilled orders on Sept. 1 last year were equal to 10.31 weeks' production and were 6.01 times the stocks on hand.

Based on statistics of the Carded Yarn Association covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, production in the week ended Aug. 30 consisted of 33.7 per cent knitting yarn, 49 per cent weaving yarn and 17.3 per cent all others. On Aug. 2, the percentages were 35.1, 51.2 and 13.7, respectively, and at the end of August, 1951, they were 29.7, 58.7 and 11.6.

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TENNESSEE CORPORATION, 619 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Walnut 4310. Sales Repr.: F. B. Porter, Sales Mgr., L. S. Kaniecki, J. A. Shamp, C. H. Bronson, W. E. Tiller, and D. E. Lee.

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TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. Dist. Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk Plants and Warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers: P. C. Bogart, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; F. M. Edwards, Raleigh, N. C.; W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Meadows, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Buchanan, Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Murfee, Greensboro, N. C.; G. B. Maupin, Greensboro, N. C.; C. T. Hardy, Durham, N. C.; H. E. Meunier, Charlotte, N. C.; S. L. Furches, Goldsboro, N. C.; A. C. Keiser, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; F. A. Boykin, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; J. B. Hatfield, Montgomery, Ala.; L. C. Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Malone, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Evans, Macon, Ga.; J. S. Leonard, Greenville, S. C.; F. G. Mitchell, Columbia, S. C.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Point, Ga.

TEXTILE LABORATORIES, Box 1396, Gastonia, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOPS, THE, Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. S. E. District Office, 3119 S. Blvd., Charlotte 3, N. C. K. M. Stocum, Dist. Mgr., Tel. Charlotte 2-3063. Sales Repr.: L. A. Watts, Jr., 407 N. Allen Ave., Richmond, Va. Tel. Richmond 4-8944; W. R. Harper, 1806 Madison Ave., Greensboro, N. C. Tel. Greensboro 8784; L. G. Compton, Jr., No. 1 Robinson St., Elizabeth Apts, Greenville, S. C.; Tel. Greenville 2-9222.

TODD-LONG PICKER APRON CO., Gastonia, N. C.

TOWER IRON WORKS, 50 Borden St., Providence 3, R. I. Sou. Repr.: Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Charlotte 1, N. C., Tel. Charlotte 4-8308.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Texas Repr.: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Sales Room: 1903 Augusta Rd., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Repr.: William P. Vaughan and Wm. H. Rose, P. O. Box 1048, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 1187, Athens, Ga.; Harold R. Fisher, P. O. Box 83, Concord, N. C.

UNITED STATES TESTING CO., INC., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Branches: United States Testing Co., Inc., 198 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn., Tel. Memphis 38-1246, manager S. C. Mayne; 1700 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex., Tel. Prosp. 2654.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., P. O. Box 1605, Providence 1, R. I. Sou. Offices: 1005 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Agents: F. P. Barrie, H. H. Bucklin, Jr., and D. M. Dunlop, 907 Whitehead Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga. Agents: J. W. Stribling and F. J. Barrows.

USTER CORP., Main Office, Charlotte, N. C.; 89 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

VALENTINE CO., J. W., 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Box 278 Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. T. Holt Haywood, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Frank J. Swords, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Sales Room at 358-364 W. Main Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Phone 247. Also W. L. Hudson, Box 1313, Columbus, Ga.

WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., DIV. SUN CHEMICAL CORP. Main Office: 1010 44th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Sou. Plant: 907 White St., Rock Hill, S. C.; J. D. Snipes, Mgr. Sou. Repr.: M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Minor Hunter, 1136 Skyland Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Papini, E. R. Adair, Box 1207, Greenville, S. C.; W. E. Searcy, 425 Tilney Ave., Griffin, Ga.

WATSON & DESMOND, 301½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte 1, N. C. Repr.: John Wyatt, P. O. Box 701, Greensboro, N. C.; R. V. McPhail, 709 S. Jackson St., Gastonia, N. C.; A. J. Bahan and M. R. Woods, P. O. Drawer 779, Greenville, S. C.; Edgar A. Ball (Chemical Dept.), Charlotte, N. C.; H. K. Smith, P. O. Box 472, West Point, Ga.

WATSON & HART, 1001 E. Bessemer Ave., Goldsboro, N. C.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Repr.: John Wyatt, P. O. Box 701, Greensboro, N. C.; Arthur J. Bahan, P. O. Box Drawer 779, Greenville, S. C.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., West Point, Ga.

WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION, 161 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. (Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.) Sou. Office: Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Bishop F. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Machine Works Office and Plant, Dowd Road, Charlotte, N. C.; R. I. Dalton, V-Pres. and Sou. Agt.; Charlotte Repair Shop, Z. C. Childers, Sales Mgr.; Atlanta, Ga., Office, 1015 Healey Bldg., B. B. Peacock, Sou. Agt.; Spartanburg, S. C., 724 Montgomery Bldg., R. W. Dunn, Sou. Agt.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Repr.: William K. Shirley, 11 Wyuka St., Greenville, S. C.

WILKIN & MATTHEWS, 2511 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Hugh Wilkin and John Matthews.

Before Closing Down

— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —

PERSONAL NEWS

F. Roy Carey of Providence, R. I., vice-president and Eastern advertising manager for *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, suffered a heart attack at his home Oct. 15 following his return from the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C. Advice from his physician indicates that Mr. Carey will be incapacitated for several weeks.



R. E. Vicklund has been appointed manager of sales and development for the Sindar Corp. A graduate of Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Mr. Vicklund joined Sindar in 1950 as a technical representative. Immediately prior to his recent appointment, he was chief of the fungus control section of Sindar's engineer research and development laboratories.

Dr. E. A. Murray, for the past four years in charge of the chemical section of the Deering, Milliken Research Trust at Pendleton, S. C., is resigning from that post to open offices in Anderson, S. C., as a textile consultant working with mills and chemical firms throughout the South.

Andrew M. Law has announced his withdrawal from A. M. Law & Co., brokerage firm of Spartanburg, S. C., terminating a period of nearly 53 years in textile financing, textile securities marketing and as representative in large textile industrial plant transactions. He will make his home at Tryon, N. C.

James L. Frink, for the past five years head of the engineering department of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., retired recently after a period of 46 years devoted to military and business activity. Mr. Frink joined Bur-Mil Aug. 1, 1947, as head of the engineering department and on Nov. 1, 1949, was made a vice-president of the corporation in charge of engineering and purchasing. His military career dates back to 1906 and upon his retirement from the army he held the rank of major general.

J. H. Alexander, for the past two years head of the quality control department of the Kershaw, S. C., plant of Springs Cotton Mills, has resigned from that position to become associated with Abney Mills at Greenwood, S. C. . . . Mitchell Clark, for the past 15 months at the Springs plant in Lancaster, S. C., has succeeded Mr. Alexander at Kershaw.

Thomas L. Leslie, Jr., has been appointed Southern representative for Hartford Rayon Corp., Rocky Hill, Conn., and has established his headquarters at 125A East Market

St., Greensboro, N. C. He has been on the sales staff of the company since January, 1949, covering New England and Pennsylvania from the firm's New York office.

Joe Mann has been appointed to assistant overseer of the twister room at the Milstead, Ga., plant of Callaway Mills Co. Mr. Mann joined Callaway Oct. 13, 1946, as a checker at the Milstead plant.

Charles P. Moore, Jr., has been named manager of the chemical and dye laboratory at the new finishing plant of American Thread Co. at Sevier, N. C. A native North Carolinian, Mr. Moore was associated with American Thread's Willimantic, Conn., branch prior to his recent appointment.

Edward J. Dziadosz, formerly superintendent of finishing at the Arlington Mills division of William Whitman Co., Inc., is now assistant to the general manager of Brookneal (Va.) Mills.

E. Eldridge Smith has been appointed sales manager of Synthane Corp., Oaks, Pa., succeeding Herbert Widdop who becomes manager of the firm's order and service department. A graduate of Yale University, Mr. Smith has been associated with Synthane since 1940.

William M. Barnhardt has joined the Barnhardt Bros. Elastic Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., as representative in the Carolinas and Virginia. The younger Mr. Barnhardt, whose father is president of the elastic firm and affiliated concerns, is a 1950 honor graduate of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. Since his graduation he has been with the Newport, R. I., laboratories of the Du Pont Co.

J. H. Kellett of Aragon, Ga., is now an assistant overseer at Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

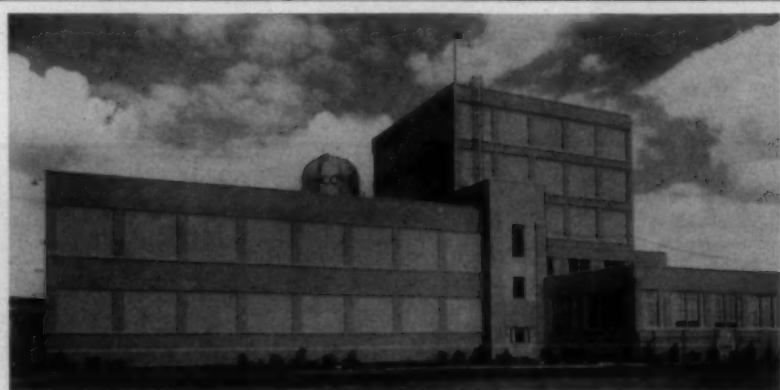


James C. Self, president of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, is the "Man of the South" for 1952. The selection was announced in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15 by Hubert F. Lee, editor of the magazine *Dixie Business*, through which the award is made each year. Formal presentation of the scroll which goes with the award will be made some time later at a banquet to be held in Greenwood. Mr. Self, the recipient of numerous similar awards during the past two years, joins Donald Comer of Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, as a winner of the "Man of the South" award.

Two officials of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., recently were inducted into Delta Kappa Phi textile fraternity at a dinner meeting of its Alpha Chapter (Philadelphia Textile Institute). The honored men are Harmon B. Riehl, vice-president of the textile division, and John H. Senior, vice-president in charge of sales for the textile division of Proctor & Schwartz.

Leo A. Moritz has announced his resignation Oct. 31 as director of production at American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C. He did not disclose his future plans. Mr. Moritz has been with American Enka Corp. for 18 years.

Jack Jarrett, formerly a weaver on the third shift at the sheeting mill of Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., has been promoted to assistant foreman of the cloth inspection department, second shift. . . . Harold Squires, formerly assistant foreman of the second shift in the blanket cloth inspection department, has been promoted to



NEW WEST COAST PEROXYGEN PLANT NOW IN OPERATION—The new Becco plant in Vancouver, Wash., constitutes the first major expansion in the country's hydrogen peroxide facilities during recent years. This new supply source is capable of filling all West Coast requirements, making more of Becco's Buffalo, N. Y., production available for the Eastern, Southern and Central states.

assistant foreman in the blanket weave room and Clay Barrow, formerly loom fixer on the third shift in the blanket weave room has been promoted to assistant foreman of the cloth inspection department, second shift.

W. J. Still, vice-president and general manager of Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., is expected to return Oct. 25 from a trip to Europe.

Dr. Alphons Otto Jaeger, chairman of the development committee and director of the general technical department of the American Cyanamid Co., has been named a Pennsylvania Ambassador by the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Jaeger, founder of the Bridgeville plant of the Selden Division of American Cyanamid, accepted the Ambassador Award Oct. 16, at a banquet given in his honor by the Bridgeville Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Jaeger came to this country in 1923 from Palatinate, a small country between the borders of France and Germany, and worked as a research chemist and consulting chemist until 1926, when he became connected with the Selden Co. He was made a vice-president of Selden when it merged with Cyanamid in 1929, taking over as general manager in 1934. He transferred to the New York office of the parent company and his present position in 1938.

Matt Ousley of Greenville, S. C., popular textile equipment salesman, has resigned from the sales staff of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., after representing the firm for 30 years, to accept a similar position with Allen Beam Co. of New Bedford, Mass.

E. W. Marshall of the Fairforest Co. finishing division at Spartanburg, S. C., recently was elected chairman of the personnel division of the Textile Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, succeeding J. H. Frick of Greenwood Mills, retiring chairman. R. M. Frew of Pacific Mills was elected vice-chairman of the personnel division. The board of directors includes Ed Dickard of Calhoun Mills, N. E. Williams of United States Rubber Co., and J. P. Sloan of Joanna Cotton Mills Co.

John J. Prichett has been named associate director of chemical research for Hilton-Davis Chemical Co., a division of Sterling Drug, Inc. A chemist and chemical engineer for the last 18 years, Mr. Prichett graduated in 1934 from the University of Iowa with a bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering. He was previously associated with Hilton-Davis, from 1937 to 1948, and was also a chemist at the General Aniline Works Division of General Aniline and Film Corp., and the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemicals and Dye Corp. He was also on the staff of A. M. Kinney, consulting engineers. As associate research director at Hilton-Davis, Mr. Prichett will be engaged in developing dyestuffs and intermediates for the printing ink and textile fields.

Recent organizational changes at Collins & Aikman, designed to speed up deliveries and increase customer service, follow: W. F. Bird, who is now vice-president, chief administrative officer and vice-chairman of the operating committee, will become execu-

tive vice-president. He will continue to be vice-chairman of the operating committee.

... P. H. Chance, formerly vice-president in charge of production, will become vice-president for manufacturing, and will be in charge of a new staff division designated "manufacturing." Robert W. McCullough will become director of manufacturing, a new position, and will assist Mr. Chance.

... Lawrence C. Knowles, general traffic manager, has been advanced to director of production control, associated with the manufacturing division, and Joseph S. Kelly will become general traffic manager. Donald F. McCullough, presently in the U. S. Navy, will be assistant director of merchandising. Pending his discharge from the service, Karl Rowles will act in that capacity. ... Charles L. Conley, formerly assistant merchandising and promotion director, will head up a new staff department, "account development," and will be responsible to the vice-president for sales and advertising.

Robert F. Hainge has joined the sales staff of Delanium Carbon Corp. With his headquarters in New York, Mr. Hainge will handle the sale of Delanium graphite cubic heat exchangers, Paragrid absorption towers and other carbon products. Mr. Hainge was previously associated with Graham Mfg. Co., Inc., New York City, in heat exchanger and air ejector sales for 12 years.

McDowell McLeod has recently joined the Georgia-Carolina Oil Co., manufacturers of high temperature, all-purpose lubricants, to handle industrial sales in South Carolina with headquarters in Columbia, S. C. He formerly represented a sales division of Spool Cotton Co. in the Southern states.

Arthur C. Mohr, formerly sales manager of the corn products department of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., has assumed the position of sales manager of the specialty division of Seymour Packing Co., Topeka, Kans. ... Sales of the corn products division of Anheuser-Busch are now under the direction of Arthur E. Weber, general sales manager of the yeast, malt and corn products division.

Charles A. Gibson, president of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. at Greenville, S. C., and Cal-

houn Mills at Calhoun Falls, S. C.; Dr. Robert F. Poole, president of Clemson (S. C.) College, and Charles E. Daniel, president of Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, recently were awarded honorary degrees by the Phi Psi textile fraternity at Clemson College for their outstanding work in the manufacturing, educational and construction aspects of textiles, respectively.

Oliver H. Clapp recently resigned as vice-president and a director of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York.

Russell Hutchinson is a recent addition to the sales staff of Emkay Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Hutchinson previously was associated with Hudson Piece Dye Works and Warwick Chemical Co.

MILL NEWS

RANLO, N. C.—Several Gwaltney spinning frames have been installed in Plant No. 1 of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. by Saco-Lowell Shops.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—The Celanese Corp. of America is continuing its major expansion of its Rock Hill plant. Originally built in 1949, by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., this plant has undergone a major expansion program during 1951 and early 1952. The section will provide for staple fiber production to supplement the original plant's filament yarn production. The latest addition, reportedly costing \$875,000 is also being handled by the Daniel Construction Co., as was last year's major addition.

ANDERSON, S. C. — Textron Southern, Inc., has started construction on two substantial additions to existing plants at Anderson and Belton, S. C. These two projects, to cost in excess of \$2,000,000 are being undertaken by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., builders of all of Textron's South Carolina plants. The Belton project is in addition to the enlargement of the weave room of the Peerless plant, where 480 new looms and complete equipment for rayon weaving will be installed. The weave room of the Southside plant in Anderson is also being enlarged. Several of



OPENING OF NATIONAL STARCH'S ALEXANDER RESEARCH LABORATORY, Plainfield, N. J., marks the latest step in the company's two million dollar resin expansion program. The plant was named after Alexander Alexander, who founded the company in 1895. From a small adhesives plant in New York City, the company has expanded to four plants in the United States, two in Canada, one in England, and one in Holland.

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

the Textron expansion projects in this area have just been completed, and still another is reported to be pending.

DILLON, S. C.—Carolina Mills Co., for the past 3½ years operating under a receivership, has been removed from receivership and reorganized. David H. Brown of Dillon is president and treasurer of the company and W. M. Nicholson of Charlotte, N. C., is vice-president and secretary. The company employs about 600 in the production of single carded yarns.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Chicopee Mfg. Co. of Georgia Oct. 4 observed its 25th anniversary. The mill has grown from 41,000 spindles to 61,000 in the 25 years. At ceremonies marking the occasion, the principal speaker was Gen. Robert Wood Johnson, chairman of the board of the parent company, Johnson & Johnson.

OBITUARIES

James L. Brown, superintendent of maintenance for Cannon Mills Co., Concord, N. C., for the past 26 years, died Oct. 10 following a heart attack. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, two sisters and three brothers, one of the latter being A. L. Brown of Kannapolis, N. C., general manager for Cannon Mills.

Fred H. Haggerson, 68, chairman of the board of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., died at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, Oct. 14 after a short illness. Mr. Haggerson, who had been with Union Carbide for over 33 years, became chairman of the board in 1951. He had been made vice-president of the corporation in 1938, a director in 1941, and president and a member of the executive committee in 1944. He promoted a liberal policy of research and expansion that has been in a large measure responsible for the growth of the corporation. He is survived by a son, a daughter and two sisters.



Winston B. Strickland, 43, Southern sales and service representative for the starch firm of Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa, died of a heart attack Oct. 15 at his home in Charlotte, N. C. A native of Lineville, Ala., Mr.

Strickland attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute, graduating in chemical engineering in 1931 and receiving his master's degree in chemistry the following year. After college he worked for Lanette Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga., and then represented Stein, Hall & Co. in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Prior to joining Hubinger he was affiliated with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La. In Charlotte he made his headquarters at the offices of Ira L. Griffin & Son, Southern agent for Hubinger. Mr. Strickland is survived by his widow, a daughter, his mother, two sisters and two brothers.

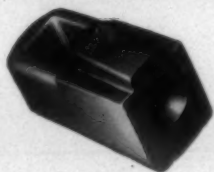
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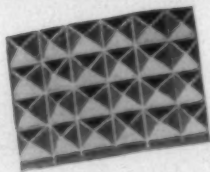
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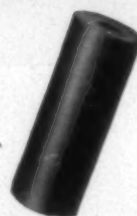


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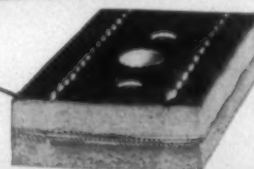


**"E" MODEL
SUPER PICKER**

**TUBULAR SPINDLE
BUMPER**



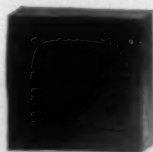
NAG BUNTER



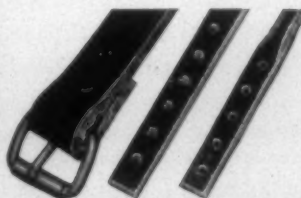
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**NORTHERN
DIVISION**
Danielson, Conn.



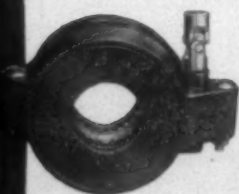
is 1st Again

in Advancement of 2-3 Pick and Hank

COUNTER DESIGN

For 30 years, Veeder-Root has scored the important "firsts" in advancement of counter design... studying the needs of mill men and giving *them* what they need. Now here again is a V-R "first" which offers additional new features:

- EASIER TO READ, reset and maintain.
- SHEAR-PIN TYPE OF PROTECTION built into reset knob.
- 4th UNIT CAN BE ADDED for use as 4th-shift counter or as totalizer.
- BRASS BEARINGS on horizontal shafts.
- BRONZE OILITE BEARINGS on vertical drive shafts.



NEW PLASTIC CONNECTION (at left)... cuts installation time, maintenance costs... resists humidity, wear, vibration.

Yes, here again is V-R Value, and in fuller measure than ever before. See your nearest Veeder-Root office

VEEDER-ROOT INC.
HARTFORD 2, CONN.



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